

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

## IRISH AGITATION AND IRISH MISERY,

As usual, the affairs of Ireland continue to trouble and perplex the people of this country. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher have slipped through the meshes of the law. Jurors are obstinate. One repealer in a jury of twelve has only to refuse a verdict in spite of the evidence, and conviction for political offences becomes impossible. Mr. Mitchell will, perhaps, be less fortunate than his compeers; but whatever may be his fate, there seems every likelihood that the agitation will be continued as before. New leaders will arise to take the place of those who are superseded by accident or by the law; and Ireland will offer the old and familiar spectacle of a miserable and a discontented country. England will be looked upon as her enemy; and social miseries, of which every person in this country deplores the existence, will be allowed to remain unremedied, as if they were the indigenous and necessary growth of the soil. So much has been said and written about Ireland—so many and so conflicting have been the statements put forth, that the people of this country begin to loathe the very name of Irish misery. They would relieve it if they knew how; but the task seems to be too great for their accomplishment or for their comprehension. They sometimes believe the Irish peasant to be unteachable. They always know him to be wretched. At one time they blame his Celtic blood, and at another they are inclined to blame his religion, for the evils which afflict him; while ever and anon, the idea comes uppermost, that the Irish question, vast and complicated as it is, may be summed up in the operation of the laws relating to the ownership and occupation of the soil; that, in fact, an agricultural country containing eight millions of people ought to be three or four times larger than Ireland, to give the people a fair chance of subsistence. The Irish peasant is skilled in no labour but in that of agriculture, and that in its rudest form. This position leads to the question, whether agriculture can sustain such a mass of population without the aid of manufactures? or failing

manufactures, the cultivation of every inch of ground that is capable of it? The peasant does his best to live. He offers an enormous rental for a potato-patch, without calculating whether he can afford to pay it or not. Potatoes are all his diet. He has no other resource, unless grass or sea-weeds may be considered

as aids to his dinners. He lives in a wigwam, and shares it with a pig. He speaks a barbarous language, and is in arrear with the intelligence of the world. The proprietors of the soil upon which he contrives to exist look upon him as an incumbrance, the more especially as he is but one out of millions similarly destitute and



PROCESSION OF THE GREAT NATIONAL FETE AT PARIS.—STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC.—(SEE PAGE 337.)

unmanageable. It is difficult to exaggerate the natural capabilities of the land upon which he and so many like him swarm. For grazing, or for corn growing, it is almost equally admirable. It has navigable rivers, excellent natural harbours, water-power sufficient to turn ten thousand mills, and to grind all the corn of Christendom; it has coal and iron, and other mineral wealth, every possible facility for becoming a great, a prosperous, and a happy country, except the facility of assured good laws, and a competent people. By some strange and perplexing fatality of mismanagement, its inhabitants have never been able or allowed to turn these advantages to any account, and have become at last the by-word of Europe, the standing reproach of British legislation, a foul ulcer, a perpetual source of disquietude and misery, setting all imaginable remedy at defiance. The masses of the people cannot be called civilized by any stretch of flattery or good nature. As regards mere physical well-being, the condition of the Esquimaux or Kaffirs is preferable to theirs. The weak Irish peasant may starve, but the strong Kaffir contrives to live. The Laplander can get reindeer flesh or blubber to supply his need; but there is nothing but the potato, and not enough of that, for the Celt in Ireland. All this misery seems to have fastened itself upon the peasant, in consequence of the laws relating to the occupation of the soil. In those instances in which he grows corn he may not eat it. Though he rear a pig, he never tastes animal food. Though he keep fowls, he may not eat an egg. Rent absorbs everything but the potato. All the other produce is exported to England to pay it. When the potato fails, the peasant has but to resign himself to starvation, to fever, and to death. When it is ordinarily abundant, a perilous fecundity among the people lays up a stock of embarrassment for future years.

Even amid the revolutions of empires, and the overthrow of the oldest monarchies of Europe, the world rings with the woes of the Irish. France, Germany, Russia, India, America, cry shame upon us, that we should, either wilfully or ignorantly, have driven a whole people to so wretched a state, and rendered their case too desperate to admit of a remedy within the lifetime of a generation. Stung with remorse and sympathy, we have expended upon them and their brother Celts of the Highlands the hard earnings of our people, and mortgaged our future credit for their support—earnings which we could not spare without damage to ourselves, and credit which was already too lavishly drawn upon before this generation came into the world. The impoverished and nearly insolvent landlords looked on bewildered at such misery, most of them unable, many unwilling to help. Yet in that destitute country four or five millions of cultivable acres of land lie waste, undrained, and useless, never having contributed a bushel of corn or a peck of potatoes to the sustenance of man in our present geological era.

It seems to us that one remedy at least is here. The owners of this waste have never exercised any rights or duties of proprietorship over it, and they have not the means to reclaim it. The Irish may talk as they will about "Repeal," but as there are some millions of peasants who would willingly betake themselves to the task of drawing some food out of this waste land, if they could be secured some right in the soil to reward them for their exertion, would not this be a remedy better worth trying than any that have ever been proposed for their miseries? We learn that the potato has been extensively planted this year, and that this, the lowest and most easily raised of all food, bids fair to be tolerably abundant. If so, the old story will have again to be told—the crop will again fail—another famine will decimate the land; and we shall again have to go through the ordeal of the last two years. One portion of the people will die of starvation, as heretofore, and those who remain will talk rebellion, instead of cultivating the soil, and be goaded by new Mitchells, O'Briens, and Meaghers into political frenzy. We can, in fact, see no hope for Ireland until the people are raised into the condition of bread-eaters; and we can see no means of accomplishing this object except the cultivation of the bogs and other waste lands. It is, no doubt, a difficult task; and hard to say, if the people were allowed to squat upon these lands, whether they would not prefer the easy cultivation of the potato, to the more difficult cultivation of superior food, and so reproduce the old misery which they now suffer. But, difficult or the reverse, the attempt, at all events, must be made to transform these millions into wealth-producers by such means as are available. Emigration, even if a million of the people left her shores for America or Australia, would not benefit the millions that would remain; and the cost of such an emigration, were it other than spontaneous, would be so enormous as to forbid the attempt. If there is to be an "Organization of Labour" anywhere under the sun, surely the waste lands of Ireland and the Irish people might be made mutually available for the attempt.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The Parisians have indemnified themselves during the past week for the commotions and alarms of that preceding, by a grand *fête de concord*, which they celebrated on Sunday last. A description will be found in another column. The public generally, both in Paris and the departments, seem to be fully impressed with the atrocity of the views and objects of the anarchists, and with the nature of their providential escape on the previous Monday. The journals dwell upon the interruption of some of the mob while in the Assembly, to the speech of M. Barbès when he decreed a "forced impost of 1,000,000,000 francs (£40,000,000 sterling) on the rich!" "No, no, Barbès," cried several of his friends, "it is not that; you mistake: give us two hours of pillage!"

Those few words, exhibiting, as they do, Communism in all its naked hideousness, have irrecoverably damaged the cause of the Terrorists. There is no longer any doubt on the principles and the projects of the Communists and Sections, and hence the resolve of all who have aught to lose to defend it to the last. Previously the thing was so monstrous, that nobody out of their party would believe that designs so atrocious could be entertained by any number of men as those attributed to the Communists. This disbelief was strengthened by the recollection that M. Barbès was an educated gentleman and a man of fortune; that M. Raspail was among the most distinguished chemists of the day; and M. Bianqui a man of ancient family, and of first-rate acquirements and talents. It is said, however, in respect of M. Barbès, that the fact of his being a gentleman and a man of fortune impressed him with the idea that, to place his *communism* beyond suspicion, it was necessary for him to go beyond the wildest conceptions of his less elevated confederates. "The intrepid Barbès," says the rumour, "cowered before the monster of his own creation."

M. Barbès had made an attempt to escape from the Fort of Vincennes. He had, it was said, succeeded in bribing two of his guards, but was recognised by the third, and arrested. M. Barbès was brought back into the interior of the fort, not, however, without resistance, and, instead of being confined, as previously, in a room on the ground-floor, he was removed to the top of the donjon.

Mr. Rush, the Minister of the United States, on Monday presented an address to the five Members of the Executive Government at the Petit-Luxembourg, founded on a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, passed on the 13th of April, "tendering, in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress to the people of France upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a Republican form of Government."

M. Lamartine replied in a speech characterised by his usual eloquence.

The Committee of the National Assembly, chosen to examine the decree on the relations of the Assembly with the Executive Committee, having deliberated on the three first articles, the object of which was to authorise the members of the executive not to assist at the sittings of the Assembly, the Committee successively rejected them, together with the different amendments presented on those articles. The fourth, tending to confide the external protection of the Assembly to the executive power, was also unanimously rejected.

The committee, to which the Orleans Family Banishment Bill had been referred, had agreed to its adoption.

The volunteer National Guards from the departments were the objects of attention on the part of the Government, the National Assembly, and the public.

The Guard of Honour performing duty at the National Assembly on Monday last was composed of a detachment of 500 men of the National Guard of Orleans.

M. Tabouret, Deputy Attorney-General at Lyons, who was arrested and exposed to the most scandalous ill-treatment on the part of the insurgents of Lyons, had been at last liberated, through the interference of his friends. The Attorney-General, M. Leroy, immediately demanded that the perpetrators of that crime be prosecuted; and the Minister of Justice proposed on Monday, to the Executive Committee, the measures necessary for the repression of similar attempts. The Minister, anxious to recompense M. Tabouret for his noble behaviour during those trying circumstances, had appointed him Attorney-General at Besançon.

At the close of last week, and the commencement of the present, there were violent disturbances at Lyons, and for some time bands of the lowest ruffians held complete sway over the peaceable inhabitants. Order and tranquillity, however, have been in a great measure restored.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

Sunday's "fête de la Concorde," as it is called, was a grand affair—grand as roaring artillery, clanging trumpets, rattling drums, waving banners, uniforms of all shapes and hues, glittering bayonets, gleaming swords, gorgeous cars, fine statues, a glorious sun, and an immense gathering of both sexes, all ages, all classes—grand as all this could make it. And when night came we had magnificent illuminations which dimmed the soft light of the moon and the gay twinkle of the stars, albeit they shone with almost as much brilliancy as the sun itself puts on, when at rare and brief intervals it consents to visit you unhappy cockneys; we had, moreover, fireworks, which whizzed and fizzed and sparkled and glittered right gloriously; and we saw to the dismal old Bastile in mimic pyrotechnic show, captured o'er again, and again destroyed. Altogether, the day's display was glorious. But it had its drawbacks. First of all there was a most awful want of that concord which the *fête* was meant to celebrate and personify. Not that I mean to say that the people fought, or indulged in open manifestations of ill-feeling; but the distrust and even hatred, which now unfortunately separates the *bourgeois* (or middle) from the working-class, were clearly stamped on every brow, and it was but too plain to see filled every heart. Then there was an almost total absence of that light laughing gaiety which generally gives such an indescribable charm to French rejoicings, and which makes the heart of the veriest curmudgeon on earth thrill with pleasure. Then there was the universal feeling that the *fête* was ill-timed, coming so soon after the attempted Revolution of the 15th, at a moment when many of the people's leaders, and of those they think their friends, were pining in prison. In a word, there was something hollow and unreal about it, which struck the most superficial observer. And last, but not least, the female part of the grand procession caused most cruel disappointment. The programme promised us a bevy of five hundred young girls—the handsomest of Paris—dressed in spotless white, with crowns of oak leaves; but the reality gave us nothing but five hundred of the most ordinary, most vulgar—in fact, most downright ugly phizches that eye ever saw. *That a specimen of your beauty, Parisians! heaven help you!* You should have sent to England for a supply of pretty faces; *there* they are so plentiful that you could not, if you had tried, have found five hundred so awfully ugly as those you showed us on Sunday.

In revolutionary times we see strange things; but the strangest of all would have been to have seen the Provisional Government proposed by the insurrectionists of the 15th, in which M. Prudhon, a Communist leader, who declares in almost every line that he writes, that *he does not believe in the existence of God*, was gravely appointed Minister of—start not—*Public Worship!*

Almost everybody, of every class, trade, profession, and occupation, has suffered more or less by the Revolution. The keepers, however, of *marriage offices* have suffered more than the others, for they have been completely ruined. At these offices, as you may have heard, registers were kept of ladies in want of husbands, and husbands in want of wives; and the office-keepers undertook to introduce the parties to each other for a *con-sid-er-a-tion*, with the proviso that, in the event of the introduction leading to a wedding, a further payment should be made. Incredible as it may seem to those of an English way of thinking, it is a fact that an immense number of marriages were effected by these offices every year; and six or seven of them cleared, it is said, several thousands per annum.

Notwithstanding the Revolution has prevented the usual Spring Races at Paris and Chantilly, the Jockey Club has contrived to give us two days' very good racing at Versailles, and is to give us two more. On Sunday, the French Derby was run for, and was carried off by an unknown horse, called Gambetti. The Derby in this part of the world is not to be compared with that in England, but still is not to be altogether disdained. It brought in about £1000 to the owner of the winning horse, without counting bets. There were a great many people present, and among them all the leading men of the French turf. By the way, I may remark that the statement made by some of the London daily newspapers, of the Prince de Beauvau, M. Lupin, M. d'Hedonville, and other of the principal turfmen having broken up their studs, immediately after the Revolution, was a gross falsehood. Their racing establishments are still kept up on the same scale, and with as much spirit as ever. Even the Duke de Nemours has not got rid of his stud, and many of his horses are entered for the present races.

##### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On Monday the Chamber was occupied with the consideration of various propositions of private members of little public interest, and which were either partially or in whole rejected.

A proposition for modifying the application of the 45 per cent. addition to the regular taxation, on account of its unequal pressure, was combated by the Minister of Finance, who, admitting the severity of the tax, yet justified it on the ground of necessity, and declared that the Government could not afford to part with the resources opened by this exceptional impost. He admitted that 45,000,000 francs had already accrued to the treasury from this new tax.

M. Lempereur proposed as an amendment that the Communes which paid in 1848 should have the sums so given restituted in 1849.

M. Lefranc brought forward a sub-amendment, with a view to conciliate the two opposing opinions; it was, that the amendment be referred to the Committee on the Budget of 1849.

The Assembly rejected the amendment and sub-amendment, and at last the original proposition.

A million was voted, *d'urgence*, to the Minister of Public Works, to defray expenses incurred in the national workshops, the hon. minister having declared that such a sum was required by the Government that very day.

TUESDAY.—This day extraordinary measures had been adopted for the protection of the Assembly. Early in the morning General Cavaignac, Minister of War, accompanied by General Bedeau, visited the barracks of the capital, and presided in person at the execution of the orders he had given for the security of the Assembly. No less than 15,000 men were stationed in the immediate neighbourhood of the Palace, but none were visible except two battalions of the National Guards drawn up on the quays. Nothing around appeared to justify the adoption of those measures. Many rumours, however, were in circulation. It was said that the sections intended to make a demonstration with a view to obtain the liberation of Barbès and his fellow prisoners. Others stated that the operatives of the national workhouses would present themselves at the Legislative Palace in the afternoon to demand that their wages be increased to five francs per day. General Cavaignac and the other Government officers, members of the Assembly, were present at the sitting, dressed in their uniform.

At one o'clock M. Bucéz, the President, took the chair.

The principal feature of the day's proceedings was the discussion respecting Italy and Poland, and M. Lamartine's speech on those subjects.

M. Lamartine said that the question before the house had already engaged the attention of the Provisional Government. He thought the present debate somewhat inopportune. The French Republic, he said, had not to deplore a single day of egotism since its commencement. No sooner had the Government been installed at the Hôtel de Ville than it decreed the formation of a Polish legion. In a few days it had made known its principles towards Foreign Powers, and he was certain that they were conformable to the real spirit of the French nation. It proclaimed that if the Republic could be pacifically founded, it was the interest of humanity and of the country to maintain peace. France declared that she would wage war against no nation, but was ready to accept it if offered. She had moreover proclaimed that the treaties of 1815 had ceased to exist. M. Lamartine then read passages of the instructions he had forwarded to all the diplomatic agents of France abroad, in which the policy of France was clearly explained. He regretted the expedition of a few Belgians against that country, and that of the Savoyards against Savoy, which the Government had been unable to prevent. The attack of the German emigrants against Baden was, he said, one of the causes of the discomfiture of the Poles, inasmuch as it had excited an angry feeling among the German population against the French, although the authorities had repeatedly dispersed assemblages of Germans who abused the hospitality they received. M. Lamartine then contradicted the report of the existence of an understanding between France and Austria against the liberties of Italy. No! from the onset, the Provisional Government had proclaimed its sympathies, its respect for nationalities; but it also thought that nations should purchase their independence at the price of their own blood. Should Italy, however, be too weak to assert her freedom, France had an army of 60,000 men ready to cross the Alps. M. Lamartine then justified the non-interference of France in Italy, and read several dispatches from Milan, Venice, &c., to prove that not only had not the interference of France been demanded by the Insurgent Governments, but that it would have been actually resisted by them. Italy, he believed, did not need foreign aid, but should it utter a cry of distress, such circumstances render it necessary or legitimate, the interference of France was certain, and in no case should Italy fall again under the yoke she had so gloriously shaken off. M. Lamartine referring next to the Polish question, said that the Provisional Government had considered it to be the greatest difficulty of the policy of France and Europe, and that, until it was solved, France could never be at peace, nor maintain friendly relations with the Northern Powers. It had accordingly addressed declarations to the three Powers, informing them that the first condition of the duration of peace between them and France would be the reconstruction

of an Independent Poland. He then explained the cause of the failure of the Polish expedition, which he ascribed to the eternal dissensions which had separated the different races of the Polish population, and proved at all times the scourge of Poland. The King of Prussia was not to blame for what had occurred, nor had he marched an army into Posen to put down the insurrection, or to withdraw the promises he had made. It was merely to interpose between the German and Polish races, which were exterminating each other, and to separate the combatants. The Germans in Posen were about 300,000 in number, and the Poles 800,000. Prussia would not permit the whole of the Polish emigrants to enter the Duchy of Posen, but the natives of that duchy were freely admitted, and M. d'Arnim had justly observed that if they extended that privilege to all, Prussia would be involved in a war with Russia, and old Poland would be the first victim. M. Lamartine could give no explanation respecting the defeat of the Poles in Cracow and Galicia; but the intelligence daily received from Vienna convinced him that Poland would, ere long, be able to establish herself there on a broader basis than on the side of Russia. The only means which could have any chance of success were friendly remonstrances in favour of Poland. As Ministers, he said, we are far from throwing obstacles in the way of the manifestations demanded in favour of Poland; the Chamber has the right to proclaim its sovereignty, its sympathy, but that proclamation must not be useful to Poland alone, it must be also to France herself, and it is for that reason that we support whatever is likely to attain that twofold object. I have deplored more than any one the scenes of violence and disorder which took place in this Assembly on Monday last, and I regret that the glorious name of Poland should have been made the pretext for sedition. (Applause.) These spontaneous demonstrations in favour of Poland are not, and never will be, a source of embarrassment for us—we certainly never will repulse the warm appeals to justice and to reason. No, citizens, it is the force of our diplomacy, as it is the honour, the eternal honour, of the people of France in the midst of the gravest crisis, forgetting its own concerns and its own hunger, to think only of its brethren of the north, which it knows only by name. Calumnies have been heaped upon us, but know that all the thoughts of the Government and its most ardent feelings have been to keep France at peace with the world. We have pursued the realisation of that idea in the interest of that people by whom and for whom the Revolution was achieved. But that interest, and all the great questions connected with it, cannot be made available and useless unless by the continuance of peace. (Hear, hear.) General peace was formerly an Utopian idea, but now there is an absolute necessity that it must become a reality for nations and Governments. Formerly it was said that the victory remained to the great battalions, but in the modern day, in our times, victory should be on the side of right, of justice, and of truth. (Great applause followed this discourse.)

M. Bastide, Minister for Foreign Affairs, having ascended the tribune, informed the Assembly that he had presented yesterday to the Executive Committee the American Minister, M. Rush, who was the bearer of a formal recognition of the French Republic by the American Government, and of an address of congratulation voted by the Congress of the United States. M. Bastide suggested that a Committee be named to draw up a reply to the address of the American Congress.—Agreed to.

M. d'Arsonval was called to the tribune to address questions to the Government relative to the affairs of Italy. He, however, announced that the recent events of Vienna had placed those affairs in a new phase, and that he should postpone their explanations.

M. Wolowski proposed that France should address an appeal to Germany in behalf of Poland, after the Executive Committee should have informed the Assembly how it understood the duties of France towards Poland.

M. Vavin thought with M. Wolowski that an address to the German people in behalf of Poland would be the means of obtaining the desired object. He had, with that view, prepared a declaration, which he advised the Assembly to forward to the Parliament assembled at Frankfort, to invite that Assembly to proclaim the constitution of Poland, and the reparation of the immense injustice perpetrated in 1772, and which had ever since been a permanent cause of disorders and crimes. The re-establishment of Poland was indispensable for the interest and security of Europe, and the National Assembly should declare that France would consider the restoration of an independent Poland as the basis of all future European arrangements.

M. Jerome Bonaparte considered that a declaration as proposed by M. Vavin would be unavailable unless accompanied by an army of 500,000 men. He suggested that it was not to the Parliament of Frankfort France should apply, but to the Governments of Berlin and Vienna, from whom she should require the fulfilment of their promises to Posen, Cracow, and Galicia.

M. Bastide, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was of opinion that the Assembly should adopt the declaration moved by M. Vavin, which contained nothing aggressive—not a word of menace.

A member then proposed the following order of the day:—"The National Assembly, after having heard the explanations of the Executive Committee, approves the conduct pursued by the Provisional Government; and, convinced that the Executive Government will persevere in sentiments of justice, firmness, and moderation, and will neglect no means of attaining the re-constitution of Poland, passes to the order of the day." ("Hear, hear," "Yes, yes.") After several others had been prepared and proposed,

M. Taschereau moved that they all be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which proposition was finally adopted.

WEDNESDAY.—At one o'clock, M. Bucéz, the President, took the chair, and shortly afterwards communicated to the Assembly two letters, signed by François and Henry d'Orléans, dated Claremont, the 19th inst., and a third letter of Louis d'Orléans, dated the 20th, protesting against the decree pronouncing the banishment of their family. The two former said that they felt bound, in consequence of that bill, to depart from the *reserve* they had hitherto imposed upon themselves. They trusted that the sentiment which induced them to break silence should be understood. They did not wish to obtrude on the Government the consideration of their private interests amid the grave questions that pre-occupied the country. But, in presence of a banishment decree, they could not remain longer silent. They thought that their resignation, on quitting Algiers, when an appeal was made to their patriotism, had been appreciated, and they never imagined that they could be rejected from a country they had loyally served—one of them as a seaman and the other as a soldier. They could not either of them accept the assimilation that decree established, and concluded by protesting against it. The Duke de Nemours, absent from Claremont on the 19th, declared that he fully concurred in the sentiment expressed by his brothers, and in their protest against the bill.

M. Dornès, the reporter of the committee to which the Orleans Family Banishment Bill was referred, being called to the tribune, stated that the committee had been unanimously of opinion to adopt the decree, which was as follows:—"The National Assembly decrees that the entrance of the French territory, denied the Bourbons of the elder branch by the law of the 10th of April, 1832, shall likewise be denied to Louis Philippe and his family." M. Dornès demanded, in the name of the committee, that the Executive Committee should submit forthwith to the Assembly a decree relative to the private domain and civil list of the ex-Royal family, and, as respects the letters read by the President, he proposed the order of the day, which was voted. The Assembly afterwards decided that the discussion on the Banishment Bill should be fixed for Friday.

M. Dronin de Lhays,

Peschiera had begun on the 18th. The weather had been very unfavourable and some of the newly-erected works had been injured by the heavy rains; but the anxiety to begin was so great, that as soon as one heavy battery was in order, at a late hour on the afternoon of the 18th, its fire was opened on the obstinate little fortress. The Austrians replied in a determined manner, and showered shot and shell in great abundance. The troops suffered severely, bivouacked as they all are without tents on the wet ground, and exposed day and night to the incessant rain.

Treviso still held out against the Austrians on the 16th. This city is naturally strong, and situated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Piave. It is surrounded by old ramparts, and defended by a citadel of no inconsiderable strength. These fortifications have been repaired, and other means of defence and precaution adopted by the inhabitants, who are seconded by 8000 Roman volunteers, commanded by M. Ferrari. M. Guidotti, the other commander, has been slain. The Commander-in-Chief of Treviso is the Duke di Montefeltro.

General Durando has retreated to Mogliano, situated half-way between Venice and Treviso.

NAPLES.—An unsuccessful insurrection took place at Naples on the 17th inst., in which 400 of the troops were killed. Subsequently the city was given up to pillage by the Government during several hours. The magnificent villas and palaces which extended to the sea-shore are, it is said, at present, but a heap of ashes. On the conclusion of the battle, which was fought in the streets, a new Ministry had been formed under the presidency of Prince Carlati, and the National Guard was disbanded. The French squadron had received on board several inhabitants of the city and some Frenchmen who had been arrested and released.

#### GERMAN STATES.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT AT FRANKFORT.—The German Parliament opened on the 18th. There were about 320 members present, not quite half the number of which the Parliament is to consist. The authorities of Frankfort had adopted every necessary measure for the preservation of public order. After having met at the Senate House, the members proceeded between the lines of the National Guards, who were drawn up on both sides, to the Church of St. Paul, the temporary Parliament House; but, long before that period, the doors of St. Paul's Church were surrounded by an immense multitude of persons, most of them respectably dressed; and, at a quarter past three, that portion of the public to whom tickets had not been distributed were permitted to take their places in the gallery which runs round the centre of the building.

St. Paul's Church is an edifice which forms in its interior a perfect circle, and the entire of the lower part is distributed into circles of seats, all turning round what may be termed the centre, which was once a pulpit, but has now been converted into a throne for the President, with a tribune in front for the orators, and filled by seats for the official short-hand writers. Outside of this great circle are pillars which support the gallery; and in the spaces between the pillars seats have been reserved for foreign ambassadors, for the ladies, for the reporters of the press, foreign as well as domestic, and also for distinguished strangers, to whom the compliment was paid of giving them admission to some better place than that to be found in the gallery.

The first act to which the Parliament proceeded was to elect the oldest member to act provisionally as President, as in the French Chamber. The youngest men were taken as Secretaries. M. Lange (Councillor of the Treasury at Hanover) took the chair; and, after opening the session by a few appropriate remarks, he read a congratulatory letter, or rather an address, from the German Diet to the Parliament. A debate arose respecting the form of answer to be returned. After some discussion, the debate was adjourned.

No sitting of any interest was expected to take place till after the lapse of five or six days. The Assembly would not elect a President till the greater part of the members were present.

The Assembly resolved, on the 21st, that the short-hand reports of each day's proceedings shall be printed and published next day *in extenso*. The committee charged with this matter declared—1st. That the Assembly does not make itself responsible for the correctness of those reports. 2nd. That they are to be sold at the lowest possible price that will cover the cost of paper and printing. 3rd. That application has been made to all the post administrations throughout Germany to allow them to be delivered free of postage."

#### PRUSSIA.

The new National Assembly opened its session on Monday, the 22nd instant. The controversy respecting the return of the Prince of Prussia, which has been carried on rather fiercely of late, is moderating; the victory remains with the Prince's supporters; the Ultras have recently become weaker and weaker by every demonstration they have attempted.

#### AUSTRIA.

Vienna has again become the theatre of proceedings of a revolutionary nature, which have led to the retirement of the Emperor and the Imperial family from the Capital. The commotion and alarm which had been growing up of late reached their climax on the night of the 15th inst. The excitement and disaffection caused by the provisional law for the elections was still further increased by an order issued on the 13th for the dissolution of the central committee of the National Guard, consisting of about 200 individuals, organized for political objects, and which, backed as it was by such a large array of physical force, threatened to overawe the constituted authorities. These unpopular measures on the part of the Government led to stormy debates in the *aula* of the University; and the students, who had previously sent in a petition against the proposed Constitution, lost no time in drawing up another, the presentation of which they proposed to back by an array of physical force. They assembled at the University at an early hour on the 15th, and determined to make the three following demands:—

1. That the military, who during the preceding night had bivouacked in large numbers on the Glacis, should be withdrawn.

2. That the Central Committee of the National Guard should not be dissolved.

3. That the law for the elections should be declared null and void.

The lower class of labourers met in the Brigitten-Au to the number of 10,000, and expressed an intention of marching into the town; this was interdicted by the authorities.

An imposing military force was stationed on the Glacis, and the whole of the National Guard (the Academic Legion alone excepted) was called out. The gates of the Burg were closed, and neither ingress or egress permitted.

The old Bürger Guard fraternised with the students, who marched out without orders. Several deputations were admitted to the Burg, and after receiving many answers, which were not considered satisfactory, the demands of the students and the populace were ultimately conceded.

The Ministers next day resigned office; a step which, it is said, would have been taken by Pillersdorf before conceding the demands of the people; but the representations made to him of the danger in which the Monarchy was placed, and the probability of a sanguinary contest, induced him to postpone his resignation.

The Ministers had consented to retain their portfolios *ad interim* till a new Ministry was appointed.

Such was the state of things up to the 17th.

On the evening of that day, at about six o'clock, an open landau, containing the Emperor and Empress, drove out of Vienna by the Maria Hilf Gate, the Emperor acknowledging the salutations of the people, who supposed he was driving to Schönbrunn. One hour afterwards an empty travelling carriage, with the imperial arms, took the same route, and at nine o'clock four other imperial carriages, each drawn by six horses, passed through the gate. It then became evident that the imperial family had left Vienna. This event was made known to the astonished population on the following morning, by a proclamation placarded on the walls by the Pillersdorf Ministry, which remained in office at the earnest solicitations of the Emperor and of the University. The proclamation stated that the Ministry had only received a verbal announcement of this departure, which was kept a secret at the Palace, and that the Emperor had gone to Innspruck for a change of air. It also announced that Count Hozos, the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, and Wilczek, had posted after the Emperor, to persuade him to return.

The rush on the National Bank was so great to get cash for notes, that it was found necessary to shut the gates. Small numbers were admitted at a time, and their notes changed.

The news that the Emperor had quitted the city produced the greatest excitement. The inhabitants, it is understood, are unanimous for the Emperor and the maintenance of the constitutional monarchy. Several ill-advised young men took advantage of the confusion which prevailed to proclaim the Republic, but the people were excessively exasperated, fell upon them, and would have hanged them if the National Guard had not interfered most energetically, and rescued them. All were acting in concert for the speedy restoration of order, and a deputation had been sent to the Emperor, expressing the universal desire that he would come back immediately.

It is a strange coincidence, that at the very time of the Emperor's departure, the official organ of the Court, the *Wiener Zeitung*, was concocting, and afterwards published, a leading article on the utter impossibility of such an occurrence.

#### HOLLAND.

The Members of the Second Chamber of the States-General have quitted the Hague for a vacation of three or four weeks. Meanwhile the presentation of the project of law for the revision of the Fundamental Fact is necessarily delayed. It is stated that the new measure is already framed, and under the consideration of the Council of State.

The following Ministry has been appointed *ad interim*:—President of the Council (Vacant); Minister of Justice, Mr. Dirk Donker Curtius; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. le Baron Bentinck, Envoy at Brussels; Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. de Kempenaer, Member of the Second Chamber; Minister of War, Major-General J. H. Voet; Minister of Finance, Mr. Ossewaarde; Minister of Public Worship, Mr. L. C. Luzac, Member of the Second Chamber; Minister of the Colonies and Marine, M. Ryk, a Member of the ex-Government; Minister of Catholic Worship (vacant).

This Ministry is neither homogeneous, liberal, nor conservative, but a confused medley of all shades of opinion. M. Donker Curtius, Kempenaer, and Luzac are well known to be men of Liberal politics; but M. Ryk belongs to the ultra-Conservative or rather autocratic school, whilst the views of M. Voet, Ossewaarde, and Bentinck are unknown.

#### DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

The state of inactivity in which the hostile armies have been for some time past, still continues, owing, it is generally believed, to the progress of Diplomatic Negotiations to bring about a settlement of the quarrel without further hostilities.

#### HUNGARY.

Advices of the 11th instant from Pesth mention that the Comitats Assembly

in that city had sent a deputation to the Archduke Viceroy, with the following categorical demands:—1. The Commanding-General shall lose his place. 2. He shall be tried by a criminal court. 3. Certain officers shall be arrested. 4. The military shall take their oath on the Hungarian Constitution. 5. Publicity of trials. The deputation added, if their demands were wholly or in part refused, the country would be declared in a state of revolution, and disengaged from Austria. These demands were complied with by the Archduke Viceroy. The return of the Hungarian troops, and their withdrawal from all "foreign provinces," was also tumultuously asked for. The Military Commander, who on the 10th had exasperated the people by a sudden and treacherous attack, has succeeded in escaping to Vienna. A deputation from Pesth has left for that city, to claim his person and bring him back to his trial.

#### GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 30th ult. mention that serious insurrections had broken out in various provinces of Greece. At Lamia a Provisional Government had been proclaimed by General Venizelos.

#### TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople announce that the cholera is at present carrying off from 12 to 23 victims daily.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices to the 25th of March have been received. The intelligence from the frontier is highly satisfactory. All was tranquil; the various Kaffir tribes who had submitted to British authority continued their allegiance, and not the slightest apprehension was entertained of any further rupture. Sir Harry Smith has sheathed his sword, and is now cultivating the arts of civilisation and peace, by encouraging the erection of churches, establishing schools, diffusing education, and promoting agricultural and other pursuits—the great means, under Providence, of placing this colony upon a sound and prosperous basis.

#### EGYPT.

Advices to the 11th instant have been received from Alexandria. Mehemet Ali continues in a very weak state of health; his mind is quite prostrate, and the only exercise he can take is in a carriage. Ibrahim Pacha, now virtually Governor of Egypt, is daily expected at Alexandria, his Highness having made a tour throughout the principal towns in the Delta, where he has been engaged in introducing improvements in the cultivation of the land, and in minutely examining the accounts of the Government agents. Ibrahim seems intent upon introducing the strictest economy into all the departments of Government. The works at the barrage of the Nile are all but suspended. The construction of the locomotive, intended to cross the Suez desert in five hours, has been stopped, his Highness having no confidence in its success; and many Europeans have been dismissed from the service. The arming of the forts in and about Alexandria is being vigorously proceeded with, and the whole of the new fortifications will shortly be in an efficient state. An increase to the army is also being made. The town of Damietta is being fortified, and Gallie Bey, French General of Engineers, is there superintending the works.

#### UNITED STATES.

By advices received this week, we learn that the conventions to be held by the great parties, preliminary to the election of a president, were the great topics before the American public. The democratic convention was to be held at Baltimore, the whig at Philadelphia.

Mr. Polk had proposed to occupy Yucatan, to prevent England or any European power taking it. Mr. Calhoun mocked his precaution and susceptibility, and asked had the president already discovered another Mexico to conquer?

Among the many important matters for the action of the present congress will be the organisation of the three proposed new territories of Minotis, Nebraska, and Oregon, as reported by the chairman of the committee on territories of the state.

From Washington, under date May 9, we learn that on May 4 a bill was introduced in the senate, from the committee on foreign relations, authorising the President to despatch a military and naval force, with arms and ammunition, to Yucatan, to assist the white race in defending themselves against the Indians, who are sweeping the country before them by fire and sword.

On the 9th, Mr. C. B. Smith, of Indiana, moved that the house resolve itself into a committee on the state of the Union, which was agreed to; when the house took up the bill for admitting Wisconsin as a state in the Federal Union. Mr. Bowlin moved the reference of the bill to the appropriate committee.—Lost. The debate upon the merits of the bill was continued till the committee rose, reported progress, and, on motion, adjourned over till the following day.

The President has received advices from Mexico which have not been made public, but which are understood to represent the ratification of the treaty as highly improbable.

The Hudson Bay Company have encroached on the United States territory by erecting posts thirty miles within the borders of Iowa, the inhabitants of which are demanding the dispossessing of the intruders.

The Executive of Virginia has demanded the persons charged with the abduction of the 77 slaves from Washington city, on the ground that a number of the negroes stolen belonged to persons in Virginia.

The German citizens of New York got up on the 8th instant a magnificent funeral pageant, in honour of the patriots killed during the recent revolutions in Germany.

On the 9th inst., a most extensive fire took place at Detroit, Michigan. Forty buildings had been consumed when the accounts left. The Steamboat and American Hotels were both in flames, and the *Advertiser* newspaper office was entirely consumed. It is stated that one-third of the city was threatened with destruction.

#### MEXICO.

The accounts from Mexico represent the Mexican Congress of Queretaro as seeking to gain time, and to delay the ratification of the treaty. One paper says, that Pena Pena had asked four months' delay.

We learn from Yucatan that Governor Mendez has resigned in favour of his political rival, Senor Barbechano, which measure has produced increased dissensions among the troops. The native Indians of that province were still destroying, with unrelenting ferocity, the whole white population, man, woman, and child. The authorities had applied to the British, American, and Spanish authorities at Cuba; but as what they chiefly wanted was military force, and that force could not be promptly given, it is much to be feared that by this time the Indian population will have regained all that the Spaniards had taken from them three centuries ago.

#### WEST INDIES.

In Jamaica the inhabitants continue to entertain the most depressing apprehensions. De Cordoba's mercantile circular of the 21st of April remarks:—

"We have nothing new to report of the condition of our market since the date of our last issue. The same inactivity and caution, the same want of confidence and tightness in monetary affairs which then characterised the business of the community, continue now to operate against it, to all appearances to a more alarming extent."

The columns of the island papers devoted to news are filled with accounts of meetings, and their advertising columns with resolutions on the state of its affairs.

The intelligence from Cuba is alarming. The white population of the island, expecting a rising of the blacks, had stationed troops in the most disturbed districts, and had arrested some of the ringleaders. The crops were suffering from a lengthened drought, and several cattle had died in consequence.

#### BRAZIL.

Advices have been received this week from Brazil and the River Plate. From the former we learn that the Ministry, which was announced by the last packet to be in course of formation, had not been completed. The announcement of the revolution in France created little or no sensation. Lord Howden was about to return to England in the *Firebrand* steamer, his mission for the settlement of differences in the River Plate having been superseded.

The slave trade is carried on an extended scale on the coast; about 5000 slaves were landed in the neighbourhood of Bahia, in 13 vessels, during the space of only two months; and 7000 slaves in the vicinities of Campos, Rio Grande, and Rio Janeiro. Several steamers are employed.

Matters in the River Plate are represented as unchanged.

#### INDIA.

Advices in anticipation of the Overland Mail have been received during the week. The troops have been directed to withdraw from the hill country during the sickly season. His Highness the Rajah of Sattara died on the 5th inst., in the forty-sixth year of his age; he had occupied the throne since the deposition of his brother in 1839, and ruled wisely and well. He leaves no heirs behind him, and the country lapses to the British Government; its net revenues amount to £150,000 a year. It will for the present, it is understood, be placed under a commission.

The news by this arrival is principally commercial. Judgment has been given in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, in favour of the validity of post-bills issued to the extent of above a million sterling, by the Union Bank. Though not only not recognised by the charter, but in contravention of its provisions, the existence of post-bills was known to the shareholders—their issue was acquiesced in by those who accepted of them, and therefore, in equity, they are held valid. The soundness of the views of the Court seems generally acquiesced in, though at variance with the opinions previously given by counsel. This will maintain or extend the responsibilities of the shareholders in proportion as it protects the interests of the bill-owners. The prospects of the Bank seem to darken on every side; the shareholders hold back in stolid apathy, while the creditors are beginning to push their claims with relentless determination. The debtors of the bank, and those who have literally made away with a couple of millions of its funds, are treated with a gentleness and forbearance which contrast singularly with the warmth with which the unhappy shareholders are urged on. Mr. Ayrton, attorney, has been sent round by the Commercial Bank of Bombay, to insist on early payment of the £40,000 of its funds appropriated to their own uses by the Union Bank when sent to them for the purchase of bills on England. The members of the Calcutta bar have unanimously refused to hold briefs along with Sir Thomas Turton, one of those most deeply implicated in the bank transactions. Sir Thomas was, it may be remembered, secretary to Lord Durham in Canada in 1838. He was a barrister of much repute and high practice. Shortly after his return to India he became Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, with a salary of £6000 a year. While in this position he speculated largely with the funds committed to his charge—the deficit amounting to a sum £50,000. On these coming to light he resigned his appointment, with a

view of resuming practice at the bar, when his brethren refused to accept of briefs along with him. Mr. Grant, son of the late Chief Justice Sir John Peter Grant, seems to be in not much better favour, and for kindred reasons.

The firm of Carr, Tagore, and Co., of Calcutta, have become insolvent. The liabilities of the house amount to £254,620, and the assets to £290,295. Inability to meet present demands upon them has been the cause of the firm suspending business.

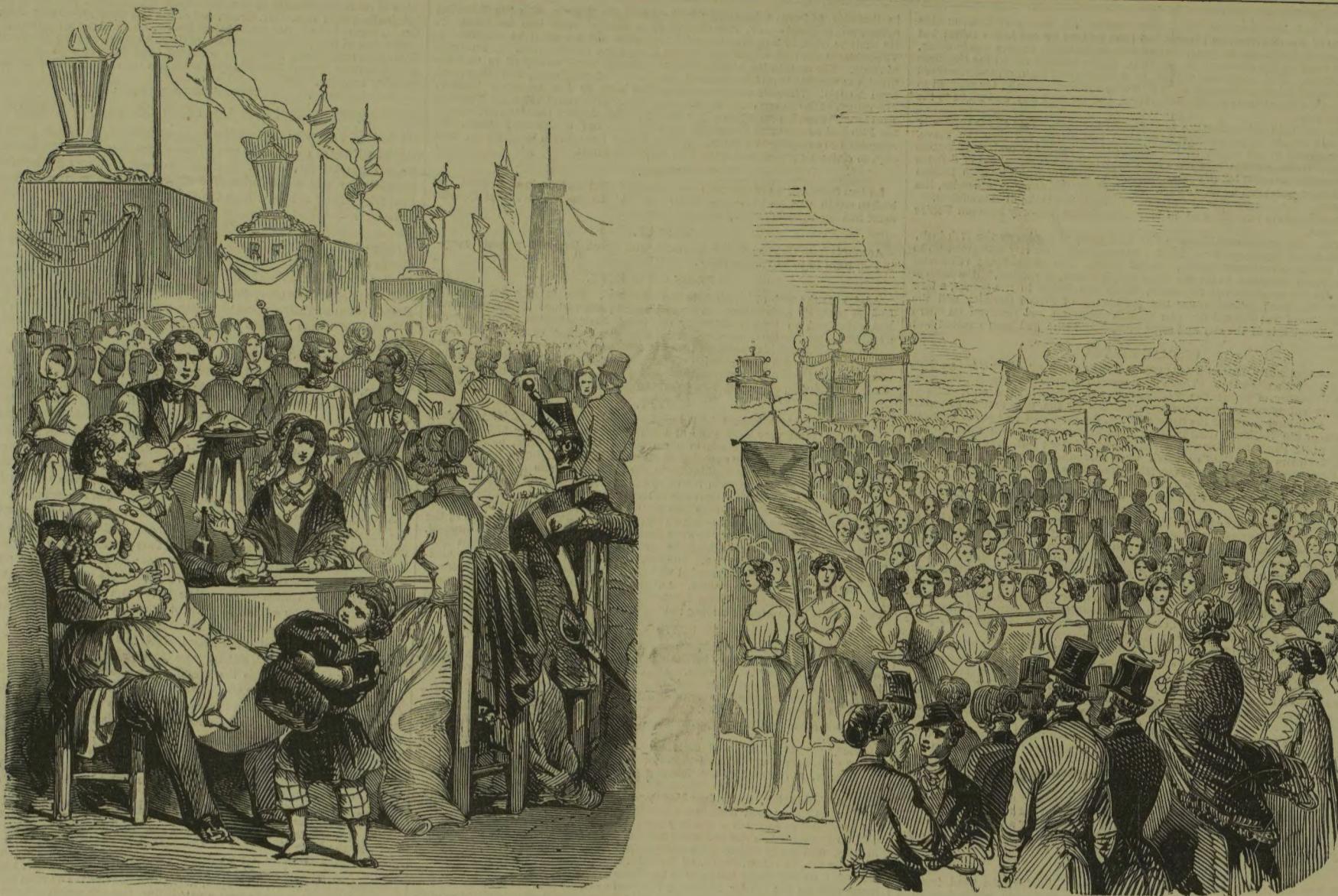
#### THE FETE DE LA CONCORDE, AT PARIS.

On Sunday, this long-promised but twice deferred Festival, took place at Paris. By the activity of our Artists, who witnessed the ceremony in its several stages, we are enabled this day to illustrate the most striking episodes of the great pageant; the best accompaniment to which will be the following details of the *Fete*, selected and abridged from the Monday afternoon's edition of *Galignani's Messenger*:

#### PREPARATIONS.

Before five o'clock in the morning, the *rappe* began to beat in all the different quarters of Paris, and continued to send forth its quick sharp sound every quarter of an hour till six. It then ceased—the National Guards beginning to make their appearance, and detached piquets of dragoons and cuirassiers having already taken up their stations at various points along the boulevards, the Place de la Madeleine, the Place de la Concorde, and in front of the Palace of the National Assembly.

In the Place de la Concorde, as early as six, a considerable crowd had already assembled, and chiefly of well-dressed persons. Tables, chairs, stands, benches,



SKETCHES FROM THE FETE.—BY JANET LANGE.

with the artillery. The Car of Agriculture, drawn by six cart-horses, came at almost the middle of the filing off of the troops: on platforms which concealed the wheels were implements of agriculture, and in the middle was an oak-tree; the effect, altogether, was good. The passage of the troops occupied a long time. Altogether, the Corporations, with their insignia, were striking, but stagey.

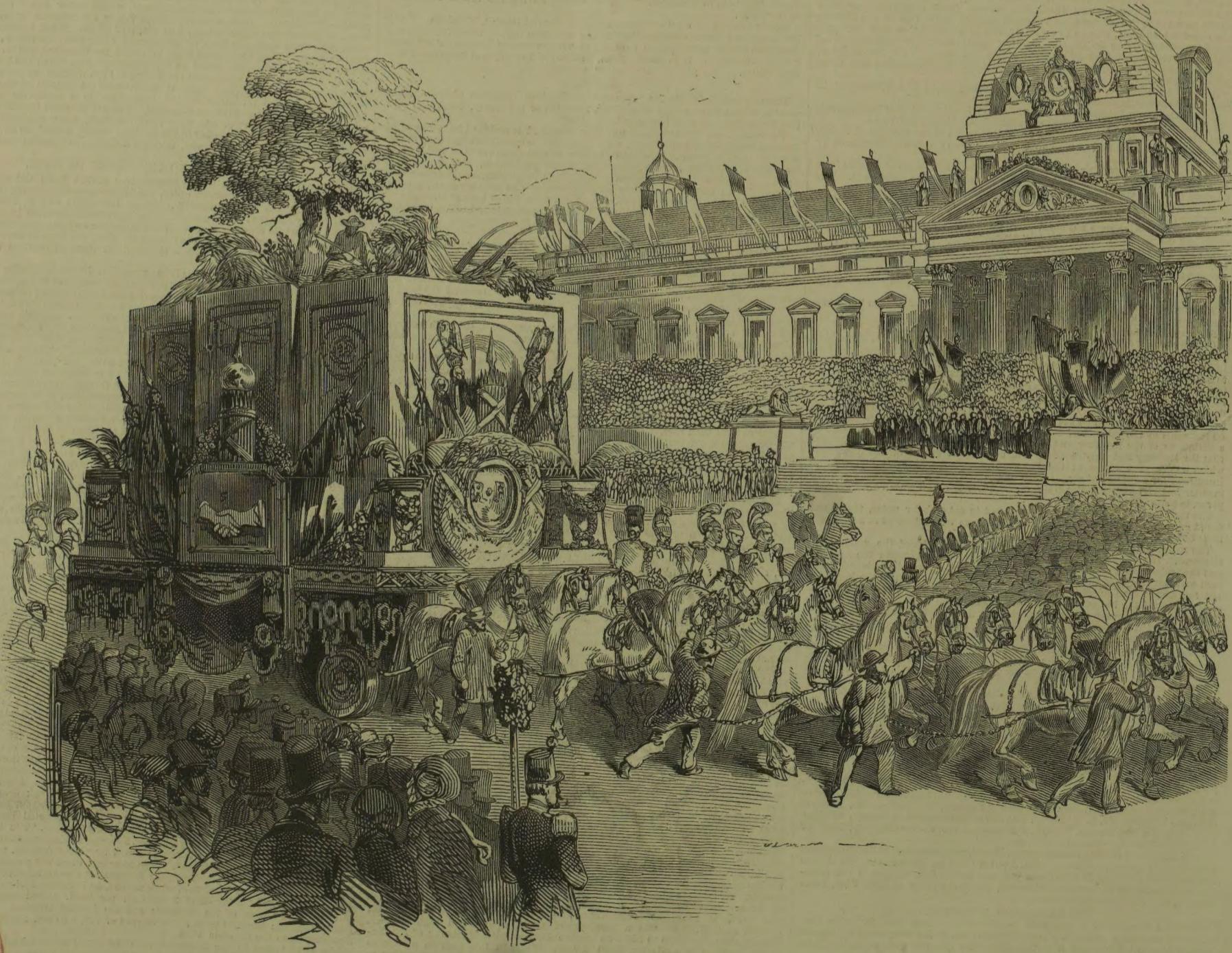
At noon, a balloon was let off from the court-yard of the Ecole Militaire, amidst

a salute of artillery discharged from the heights of Chaillot, as well as from the Hôtel des Invalides. One of the most picturesque sights in the procession of the National Guards was that of the *cantinières*, on account of their number and the peculiarity of their costume. The Garde Mobile à Cheval closed the march of the National Guards. After them came the regiments of the line of the garrison of Paris horse and foot, amidst cries of "Vive la République!" "Vive la Ligne!"

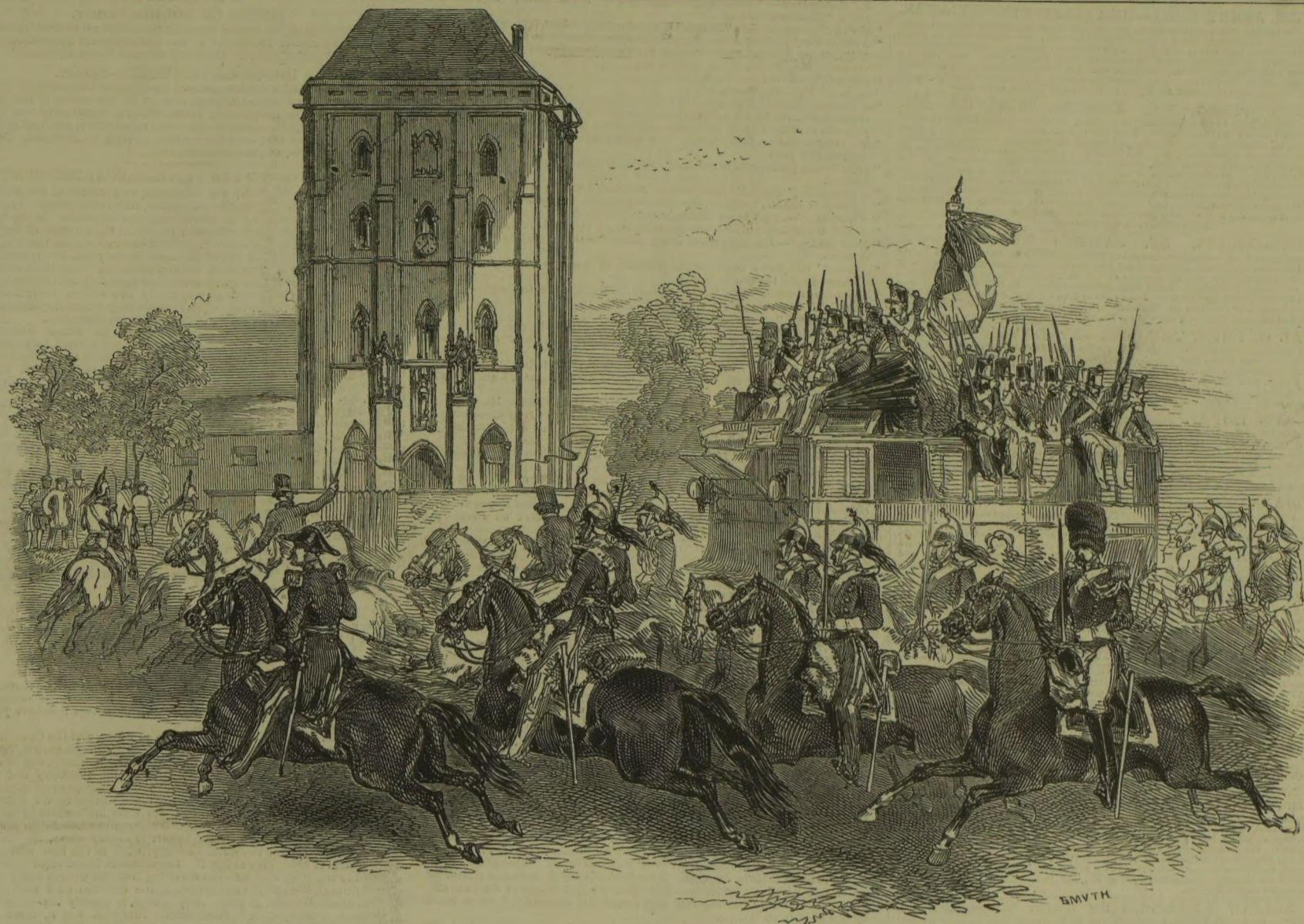
It was four o'clock before the whole of the military had passed before the National Assembly.

#### THE ILLUMINATIONS.

In the evening the Champ de Mars was brilliantly illuminated. There was a vast flare of tri-coloured lamps, and the devices and transparencies sustained the Paris taste in these matters. The fire-works were not so successful. The



SKETCH FROM THE PROCESSION.—THE CAR OF "AGRICULTURE."



ARRIVAL OF BARBES AND OTHER PRISONERS AT VINCENNES.

Champs Elysées were also illuminated, from the Place de la Concorde to the Triumphal Arch; and the myriads of variegated lamps and festoons suspended across the great avenue had the *ensemble* of enchantment.

During every stage of the *fête* the most perfect order was maintained. There was, certainly, an appearance of gaiety; but, says Galignani, "the *fête* seemed to be regarded as an inauguration of better days, and that hope is not extinct in the people."

The *Reforme* gives the following statistics of the *fête*: expense of illuminations in Paris, 208,000f. (£8000), viz. 30,000 houses lighted with 10 *lampions*, on an average, make 300,000. In the Champ de Mars, Champs-Elysées, and Tuilleries, 500,000 coloured lamps; Chinese lanterns, 10,000; *becs* of gas, 30,000; *lampions* for the public monuments, 200,000; making altogether 1,040,000 lights, which, at 20c. each (2d.), represent a sum of 208,000f. It is calculated that 1,200,000 persons participated in the *fête*, and that more than 10,000,000f. were circulated on the occasion amongst the small vendors of refreshments. It is further stated that 8402 cannon-shots were fired between the

and surrounding accessories, form an effective *tableau*, certainly not the least picturesque object in the line.

#### GENERAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

This brave officer distinguished himself in the conquest of Algeria; and, on the organization of the National Assembly, was appointed its military commandant. In the sitting of Tuesday, however, the General rose, and announced that the command by which he was commissioned to take charge of the protection of the National Assembly had been withdrawn from him, and given to the Minister of War. M. De la Roche Jacquelain ascended the tribune, and protested against the President or any other person or authority having taken it upon him to annul an act of the National Assembly. It was the National Assembly that had entrusted its defence to Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, and the Assembly alone could annul its commission. The Minister of War rose and assured the gallant general that as Minister of War the supreme command of all the troops had devolved upon him, without prejudice to any special commands held by other officers. This view of the case was confirmed by M. Buchez, the President, who considered the superintendence of measures for the defence of the National Assembly to pertain to the Minister of War. General d'Hilliers persisted in saying that he would resign the authority he held, as he would not act where responsibility was divided. The President moved that in accepting the resignation of the gallant General, the Assembly should vote him their thanks, which passed unanimously.

#### THE PRISONERS AT VINCENNES.

In the account of the "Attempted Counter-Revolution in Paris," given in our Journal of last week, we detailed the arrest of Sobrier, Raspail, Cabet, Albert, Barbès, Huber, Courtais, and others of the Communist party.

On Tuesday the prisoners were sent to the Castle of Vincennes, in diligences, with National Guards upon the top and in the interior of the vehicles. Barbès, it is stated, during the journey, made an ineffectual attempt to escape. The diligences were also guarded by an escort of dragoons, as shown in the accompanying illustration, in the distance of which is shown the Castle of Vincennes.

In the second Engraving we have the donjon of the prison-fortress.

Vincennes lies about a league east of Paris: it has for seven centuries been

celebrated for its *château* and forest. The present building was founded in 1337, by Philip de Valois. Henry V., King of England, died here in 1442. Louis XI. enlarged and embellished the *château*, which was his favourite residence; and during his reign, the donjon, which our Artist has represented, became a state prison. Charles IX. died here in 1574. The buildings were extended by Louis XIII. and XIV. In 1661, Cardinal Mazarin died at Vincennes; and in 1715, it was chosen by the Duke of Orleans as the residence of Louis XV., instead of Versailles, till the palace of the Tuilleries could be prepared. After that period the Castle was used as a state prison, and the celebrated Mirabeau was confined in it from 1777 to 1780. In 1804, the unfortunate Due d'Enghien was shot here, by order of Napoleon, and buried in the southern ditch of the castle; but his body was disinterred in 1816, and removed to the Chapel. Prince Polignac and other Ministers of Charles X. were confined here after the Revolution of 1830; and last year the Duke of Montpensier occupied apartments in it.

The *château* forms a large parallelogram: round it were formerly nine towers, eight of which were demolished in 1818. The principal entrance is to the north, through a heavy buttressed rectangular tower, with pointed windows. The donjon or keep is a square tower with turrets at the corners: it is situated to the west, and in the centre of a square fortified court, with round watch-turrets at the angles. It is now used partly as a powder-magazine and partly as a prison; it is ascended by a winding staircase of 240 steps in the south-eastern turret, and it commands a magnificent view of Paris. Opposite to this, in the court, is the chapel, a fine building of the 16th century, with three spires.

The Castle has been for some time used as the central *dépot* of artillery for the garrison of Paris, and has been put in a state of complete defence, and great alterations have been made here in consequence of the fortifications of Paris. In the Fort of Vincennes, not far distant from the Castle, ten leaders of the conspiracy are at present confined.

We find it stated that a plan for the escape of Barbès, from Vincennes, was actually in course of execution, he having passed several doors, when he was seized by one of the young Garde Mobile, who recognised him. Gen. Courtais, we learn, has been transferred from the Luxembourg to Vincennes.

The *Presse* says:—"It appears certain that Barbès has attempted to escape from Vincennes. He had gained over two of his jailors, but was recognised and stopped by a third. Barbès is said to have made some resistance to his being carried back, and that instead of being lodged as before on the ground-floor of the Castle, he is now confined at the top of the donjon."



GEN. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, COMMANDANT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

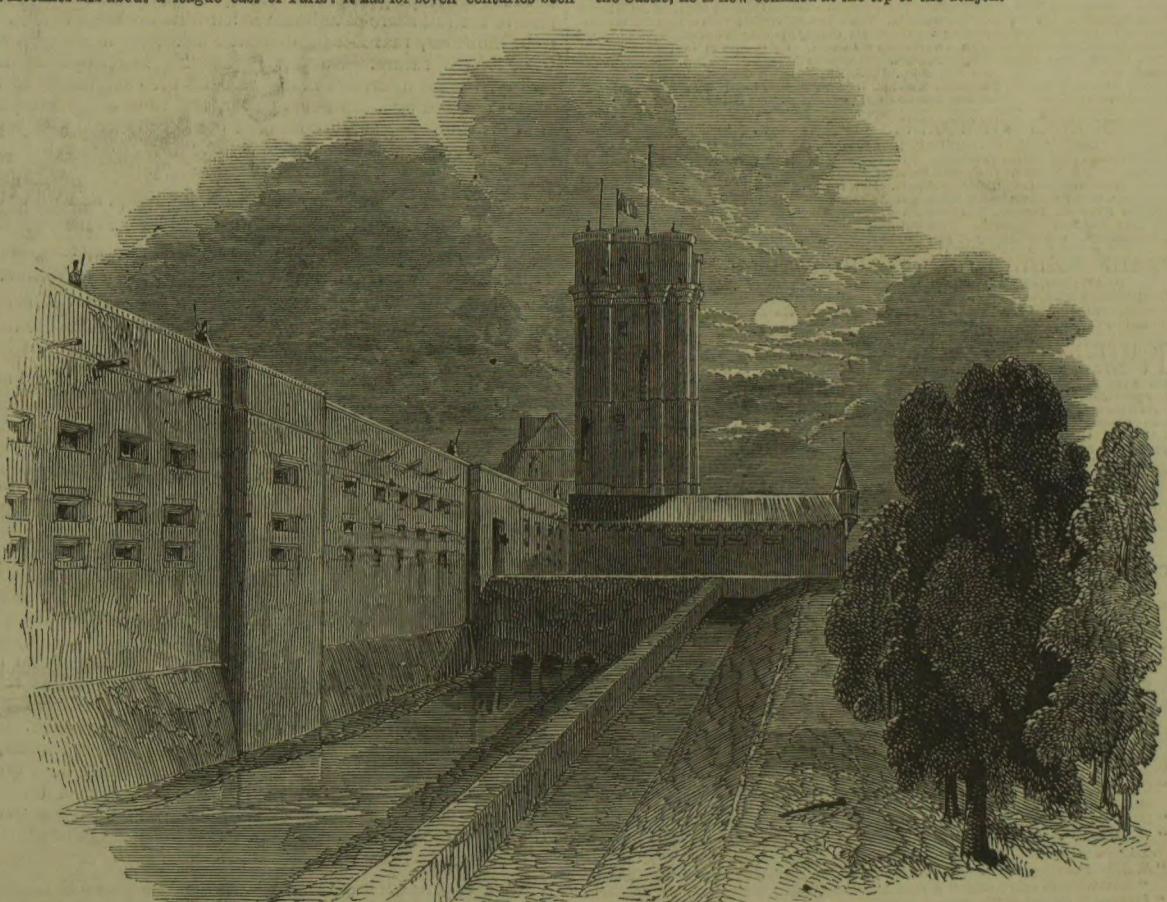
period of the arrival of the National Assembly in the Champ de Mars and eleven o'clock at night.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the large Engraving upon the front page, our Artist has depicted the colossal Statue of the Republic, upon a pedestal hung with white draperies, relieved with crimson velvet and gold. The Statue is of *papier-mâché*, and the draperies of stone-colour, so as to give the figure the appearance of a huge work of sculpture. This was, certainly, the great object of attraction in the pageant.

The pair of Illustrations opposite are from the pencil of M. Janet Lange. They represent two episodes of the *fête*: a family at their *al fresco* refreshment, in the Champ de Mars, with the procession in the rear; and a party of females in the pageant, bearing a bee-hive, as the emblem of industry, whilst, in the distance, are seen other portions of the pageant.

In the accompanying scene, the Car of Agriculture, with its emblematic group, implements, plants and trees, flags, and streamers, and its heavy "coursers."



CASTLE OF VINCENNES.—THE DONJON.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The annual general meeting of the supporters of this excellent Institution was held on Monday, at the Thatched House, St. James's; Rear-Admiral Bowles, M.P., in the chair. The Council, in their report, stated, in reference to the agitated question of opening the school to pupils not being sons of officers of the Royal Navy, that, although they still adhered to the opinion that the School ought to be so opened, yet, in consequence of the decision of the special general meeting in July last, on that question, they would not re-open it, but would carry out the other alternative which they submitted to the general meeting, in their statement of the 16th of July, 1847, viz., the increase of the annual charge for board and tuition from the present maximum payment of £25 to £31, being the cost price, reserving to themselves the power of admitting into the school, on the present terms of £25, the children of officers whose means would not allow them to pay the increased charge. The proposed increase would not have a retrospective effect, but would begin on the 25th of December, 1848. Great exertions had been made since the last annual meeting to increase the funds. The amount of donations in 1846 was £604 18s. 10d.; in 1847, £504 5s. 7d.; the amount of annual subscriptions in 1846 was £593 9s. 6d.; in 1847, they have increased to £702 18s. 9d. The number of pupils, when the Council issued their statement last year, was 170; it is now 178, 148 of whom pay the present maximum annual charge, and 30 are on the gratuitous and reduced list. In accordance with a recommendation of the last annual general meeting, the council have adopted a rule by which the £10 nomination-right or entrance-fee may, when preferred by the parent, spread over a certain number of years, an annual charge of £2 10s. being substituted for the payment of £10 at one time. The report also stated that the late Alderman Lucas had left a legacy of £200 to the institution, and that the Earl of Auckland had again placed at the disposal of the council a marine cadetship, to be competed for at the ensuing Midsummer. The Earl of Yarborough has invested in the names of trustees the sum of £1000 in the Three per Cent. Consols, to found an annual "Yarborough Royal Naval School Fund," and the amount of the first half-yearly dividend accruing therefrom will be awarded at Midsummer to the pupil destined for the navy who may stand first in the examination, such pupil having the option of either accepting the "Yarborough Royal Naval School Fund," or one of the Admiralty presentations. The receipts for the year amounted to £604 16s. 2d., and the total disbursements to £5912 19s. 10d. The report was adopted. A vote of thanks was passed to the Earl of Auckland. The election of officers and the other usual routine business having been disposed of, the meeting separated.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—On Thursday week, the annual meeting of this Society was held in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President of the Association, in the chair. Previous to the meeting, the Prince Consort visited the Society's Model Lodging-House, in George-street, Bloomsbury, built to accommodate 104 Working Men. The proceedings at Freemasons' Hall were of a very interesting character. The Hall was crowded; and on the platform were the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Westminster, Earl Fortescue, Lord John Russell, Lord Ashley, Viscount Ebrington, the Bishops of London, St. David's, Oxford, Salisbury, &c. Prayers having been offered by the Bishop of London, Prince Albert rose, and addressed the meeting with strong sympathy "for that class of our community which has most of the toil and least of the enjoyments of the world." His Royal Highness, in the course of his excellent address, referred to the Model Lodging-house, and expressed his conviction that its existence would, by degrees, lead to the erection of others, and to a complete change in the domestic comforts of the working classes, as it would exhibit to them that with real economy can be combined advantages and comforts to which they have hitherto been strangers. His Royal Highness resumed his seat amidst loud applause. Lord Ashley next addressed the meeting, and read the principal points in the report, which was adopted on the motion of the Duke of Argyll, seconded by the Rev. Hugh M. Neile. Resolutions soliciting the co-operation of the clergy, of the nobility and gentry, in the objects of the Society were also adopted. Thanks were then voted to Prince Albert, on the motion of Lord Fortescue, seconded by Mr. Labouchere. In reply, his Royal Highness expressed the pleasure which he felt in presiding upon the occasion, and assured the Society that they had the hearty sympathy of her Majesty and himself in their labours. The meeting, after singing the National Anthem, accompanied by the noble organ in the Hall, then separated.—Next week we shall illustrate some of the Society's plans.

## THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

Mr. Hume, M.P., has published the following note relative to his notice of motion in the House of Commons:

## "TO THE REFORMERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

"House of Commons, May 23, Midnight.

"Gentlemen,—You are aware that this evening was fixed for bringing forward that important motion respecting the reform of the representation, which had been decided on, after much consideration and communication with the Reformers of this country, as best adapted to conciliate and unite the largest amount of public opinion.

"A previous motion of Lord George Bentinck has occupied the attention of the House until after eleven o'clock, and it appeared to myself and friends around me that it was too late to secure for the question that discussion to which it is entitled, and I have, therefore, been compelled to postpone the motion to the 20th of June, that being the earliest vacant day on the order-book of the House.

"The Prime Minister having seized this opportunity of stating in his place, that neither the middle nor the working classes of this country are favourable to the reforms of which I had given notice, this delay will afford you (the Reformers of the United Kingdom) the means of making known your opinions and wishes in the usual constitutional manner.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient, humble servant,

"JOSEPH HUME."

ST. PANCRAS.—On Monday last, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras was held in the vestry-rooms, for the purpose of aiding the movement now in progress for effectuating the following political reforms, viz. shortening the duration of Parliaments, extending the franchise, voting by ballot, and the establishment of electoral districts. C. E. Wagstaff, Esq., the senior churchwarden, presided. There were about two thousand persons, including some Chartists, present. On the platform, in addition to the borough members, Lord Dudley Stuart and Sir B. Hall, was a large number of vestrymen. The following resolutions, accompanied by appropriate speeches, were agreed to:—1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Commons House of Parliament does not represent either the opinions, the feelings, or the interests of a large majority of the British nation; and that this majority, on whom falls with most disproportionate and increasing pressure an enormous burden of taxation, has no voice whatever either in the control of that burden, or any other legislative enactment. 2. As the time for a radical change in our institutions has now arrived: as no party can obtain any great and beneficial change without the assistance of the working classes; as the working classes have been and are the principal sufferers and the oldest reformers; and as the People's Charter is the only just sufficient measure of reform; this meeting proclaims its determination to adhere to the principles contained in that document whole and entire. Warned by the treachery of the reformers of 1832, this meeting is determined to make no compromise, but to make the interests of labour the first consideration of the State. The latter was a Chartist amendment upon a resolution submitted to the meeting. The vestry, therefore (which had convened the meeting), declined proposing any further resolutions, and the proceedings terminated.

FIRE AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—On Monday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. When first discovered, the flames were issuing from the upper windows of the London district side of the building, fronting Foster-lane. Several engines were instantly in attendance, and they fortunately succeeded in confining the flames to that portion of the building where the fire broke out, which was, together with its contents, completely burned out. The portion of the building destroyed was used as a bookbinder's workshop, and it is conjectured that the fire was occasioned by a sudden gust of wind (the windows being open) wafting some of the paper shavings towards the fire, and thus set the room in a blaze.

FIRE IN HUNTERFORD MARKET.—On Tuesday night, about a quarter past ten, a fire of considerable extent broke out in the eastern gallery of Hungerford Market, in the Strand. The flames commenced in the bay stores belonging to Mr. Milligan, a range of buildings 130 feet long, immediately over a number of fishmongers' shops. The wind, which was blowing rather brisk at the time, wafted the flames along with such fury that in less than ten minutes after the alarm was given, the eastern gallery, from the tower to the Dolphin Tavern, facing the water, was wrapped in sheet of flame; and notwithstanding the torrents of water scattered over the fire, it continued for some time to progress. The firemen, however, managed to confine the flames to that portion of the market in which they originated, but they were not extinguished until the whole of the stores, from the northern tower to the Dolphin, were destroyed, and the tavern seriously damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown; but from the fact of a fire having broken out in the same portion of the market a few days since, suspicion is entertained that it was the work of an incendiary. The property destroyed, it is understood, was insured.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20.—The number of births registered in the metropolitan and suburban districts during the above week was 1376, of which 672 were males, and 695 females. This number is 19 less than that of the preceding week. The deaths during the above week were 969, of which 481 were males, and 488 females. This number exceeds by 26 the weekly average of deaths for the last five springs, and is less by 83 than the number registered during the preceding week. The births this week, it will be seen, exceed the deaths by 398.

TRINITY TERM EXAMINATION.—The number of candidates for the ensuing Term is considerably less than the last. The persons who have given notice of admission are 188, but 66 of these have already been examined, and the actual number will probably be less than 100.

RESULT OF THE EASTER TERM EXAMINATION.—It appears that 112 candidates were entitled to be examined on the 2nd of May; that 110 attended; but one of them withdrew during the day, leaving 109, who brought up their answers to the questions in due time. The examiners were Master Walker, Mr. Kinderley, Mr. Lavies, Mr. Lumley, and Mr. Wing, who passed 102 of the candidates and postponed the remaining seven.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday information was received by the police, that several valuable works of art had been stolen from the Royal Academy, principally statuettes of small compass. Amongst the missing articles is a round marble medallion of a female's head, and the bust of a man, about 9 inches high.

The Bishop of Durham will hold an ordination in London on Sunday, July 2, and at Bishop Auckland on Sunday, October 8. Candidates from Cambridge must have passed the Voluntary Theological Examination.

Two true bills of indictment for forgery were found last week by the grand jury at Forfar, in Scotland, against, Viscount Arbuthnot. It is understood that a writ of *certiorari* will be issued by the House of Lords for the removal of the indictment for trial before their Lordships.

On Sunday morning last, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, accompanied by the Lady Augusta Cadogan, the Baroness Boose, and Mr. E. St. John Mildmay, attended divine service at the Asylum for Female Orphans, Westminster-road. The royal party afterwards visited the dining hall.

Wednesday last being her Majesty's birth-day, the law and other offices were closed.

By a notice recently issued, the daily morning services at the Temple church are to begin at half-past eight o'clock, instead of nine, as previously appointed.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Kotschouevy, and the Princesses Elise and Olga Bellosinsky and suite, have left the Clarendon Hotel for St. Petersburg, *vid* Dover and Ostend.

The Bishop of Oxford preached on Sunday last, in the Philanthropic Society's Chapel, St. George's-fields, in aid of the funds of the Institution for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. The collection after the sermon exceeded £90.

A fire which lately broke out in Troy, near Albany, United States, destroyed 30 houses, and about £20,000 worth of property.

A deputation of distillers, attended by Mr. Browning, had an interview with Earl Granville on Monday, at the office of the Board of Trade, respecting the exception of distilleries and rectifying distilleries from the Smoke Prohibition Bill.

On Thursday, last week, the 3rd Legion of the National Guard of Paris offered a banquet to the detachment of the National Guard of Amiens, which hastened to the assistance of the National Assembly.

The Lancaster Election Petition has been abandoned, and Mr. Armstrong declared duly elected.

Two steamers arrived on Monday at Liverpool from the United States—the *Sarah Sands* and the *America*: the former brought £60,000 in specie, and the latter £100,000 in specie.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Captain the Hon. Alexander Gordon, dined with the officers of his regiment, the Scots Fusilier Guards, on Saturday evening last, at Grillion's Hotel.

We are happy to learn that the Princess Sophia is gradually improving in health, but her Royal Highness is far from being convalescent.

The Countess de Grey, we are sorry to learn, continues in a very delicate state of health.

The annual conversazione of the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers was held on Tuesday evening, at the house of the Institution in Great George-street, Westminster.

The French Northern Railway continues to be protected by 6000 troops of the line, and 2000 Garde Mobiles. A company of the National Guard of the *banlieue*, which also did service there, has been dismissed.

There are now at the home ports ready for sea, fitting and to be paid off, nine sail of the line, mounting 838 guns, with about 5800 officers and men on their books.

His Excellency Count Schimmelpenninck has arrived in London from the Hague, to resume his diplomatic duties, having resigned his high post as head of the Dutch Ministry.

In a letter addressed to the Paris journals, 600 of the Gardes Republicains of the barracks des Celestins, protest against their being confounded with the Montagnards, whose views, they say, are not those of good Republicans, who ought, above all, to love order and serve their country.

Twenty-eight squadrons of cavalry have been called to Paris and its environs. They are placed under the command of Brigadier-General Victor de Grouchy.

At the close of last week a column of about 500 Poles, expelled from the Prussian territory, arrived in Paris by the Northern Railway.

On Sunday morning, a hayrick in Acton Park, the property of Mr. White, was destroyed by a fire, the work of an incendiary.

The vessels in search of Sir John Franklin's expedition passed Peterhead on the 17th.

The export of tea from China to England from the 1st of July, 1847, to the 24th of March, 1848, amounted to black 37,212,910 lbs.; green, 4,284,420; total 41,497,330; against 43,684,860 lbs. during the same period last year.

The day of nomination for the North Cheshire Election is fixed for is fixed for Wednesday, the 31st instant, at Knutsford; and the polling days are appointed for Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th of June.

The deliveries of tea in the market during the past week have been 537,468 lbs., which is considered a fair average.

The coroner's jury in the inquest on the late Mr. Dakin, St. Paul's Church-yard, whose death we noticed a short time since, has, after repeated adjournments, returned the following verdict:—"Accidental death: but the jury cannot separate without expressing their opinion that the casting of the oven was defective; but, from the conflicting evidence of the scientific men, they are unable to decide as to the real cause of the explosion."

The whole question relating to steam-vessels between bridges, on the Thames, the overloading of them, &c., is stated to be under the consideration of a committee of the Court of Aldermen, from which a report on the most difficult subject of regulating the admission of passengers may be shortly expected.

The Railway Commissioners have presented to Parliament their report on Lord Redesdale's motion for an inquiry into the merits of the different Railway lines running to the north. The report admits the superior speed of the broad-gauge engines, and recommends that the broad-gauge should be carried up to Birmingham.

Viscountess Valentia and Miss Frances Somerset have arrived at the Countess of Mountnorris's, Chesham-place, from Arley Castle, Worcestershire.

The sons of the late great Indian millionaire, Dwarkanath Tagore, have become insolvent at Calcutta.

Several violent shocks of earthquake occurred at Sienna, in Italy, on the 12th instant. No casualty to life appears to have resulted from it.

The Cholera has again broken out, and with severity, at Constantinople and Moscow.

The Wesleyan Conference this year will be held at Hull, commencing, as usual, the last week in July.

M. Salamanca, the eminent financier and ex-Minister of Spain, quitted Madrid after the late military *emeute* there, and proceeded, it was supposed, to France.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John George Brabazon Earl of Bestborough to be Master of her Majesty's Buckhounds, vice the Right Hon. Granville George Earl Granville.

Upwards of £1000 have just been subscribed in the Bombay Presidency to the fund for the relief of the family of the late Captain Stokoe, murdered by the convicts under his charge while commanding the ship *General Wood*.

The Queen last week conferred the honour of Knighthood upon John Romilly, Esq., M.P., her Majesty's Solicitor-General; John Liddell, M.D., F.R.S., Medical Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals, Royal Hospital, Greenwich; Captain William Bellairs, Senior Exon of her Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard; and Matthew Wyatt, Esq., Lieutenant of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Murray, has refused his signature to a declaration against Repeal, which, it is said, has been got up under the sanction of the Irish Government.

Lieutenant William H. Stewart, late Flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Durnford King, at Sheerness, is given the "hauling down vacancy" of that officer, and promoted to the rank of Commander.

The vacant out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, of £50 per annum, has been conferred upon Lieutenant Robert Shebheare.

A recent decree of the Provisional Government of Modena and Reggio annuls all the sentences pronounced by the military commissions and the civil tribunals of the fallen Government for political offences, "as a work of most illegal and despotic tyranny."

The Court of Appeal of Paris claims the right to investigate the cause of the late attack on the National Assembly. It founds its claim on the 235th article of the Criminal Code and the law of the 20th of April, 1840.

The Spanish Government have published a decree depriving the Infante Don Enrique of his rank, titles, honours, and employments, and reducing him to the condition of a simple citizen. The signature of the Queen is affixed to the decree.

A subscription for a testimonial to Lord Hardinge is in progress throughout the northern division of the Bombay army.

M. Bonnias, former Vice-President of the Club of Blanqui, in Paris, who lately joined the club of the *Itigies* of Man, over which Barbes presided, has been appointed Prefect of the Department of the Gard.

M. Blanqui, who, it was supposed, had been arrested after the late attack on the National Assembly, and been suffered to escape to Brussels, has written to the Journals that he had not been arrested, and had not quitted Paris. His place of concealment was unknown to the police.

The planet Mars is now to be seen in the south-western part of the heavens every clear evening. The beautiful planet Jupiter, to the south of Mars, and higher in the skies, will attract every person's attention. His belts and satellites afford ample amusement to those who are in the possession of good telescopes.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. S."—A King cannot take a piece, under any circumstances, in the act of *Castling*.

With regard to the second question, we have found, in giving such enormous odds as the Queen, that a tolerably safe, and, at the same time, attacking, game was obtained by moving the K Kt and Q Kt's Pawns, and then bringing the Bishop's "Fianchetto." Your solution of 224 is correct.

"J. N."—They are now under examination.

"A. K."—There is no mate in two moves. Black can take the K's P in passing.

"H. E. K."—It is neat, but somewhat too easy.

"J. S."—Birmingham.—We do not understand the game.

"Sopracitta."—Enigma 311 is quite right, and not certainly so difficult as many you have



VIEW OF EPSOM DOWNS ON "THE DERBY DAY," FROM THE GRAND STAND.

## EPSOM RACES.

'Tis May again! another May!  
So many are its thousand flowers,  
So glorious are its sunny hours:  
So green the earth, so blue the sky,  
As made for Hope's eternity!

L. E. L.

Upon the principle that the notice of a Christmas pantomime is not uncommonly prefaced by a history of the drama, from the epoch in which

Thespis first sold ballads in a cart,

it might be lawful to commence this sketch of the national festival on Banstead Downs, by stating that it has been annually held there since the year 1730. The reader might also be apprised that the two great races, the Derby and Oaks, derive their names, the former from the title of the nobleman by whom it was instituted, and the latter from his seat in Surrey. But how much better is it to leave out such preliminary matter altogether, and plunge in *medias res*, as the custom was with Epic poets, according to Lord Byron: that is to say, in lieu of beginning a century or so back, to start with this instant year of grace—and from the capital of the world....

In the year 1847 there was a railway opened between London and Epsom. By this contrivance, and others of the same kind tending, did tens of thousands in the present week make their way into the pleasant county of Surrey. Nevertheless, is the road not wholly foreseen—still

The turnpikes glow with dust—

and Kennington-gate is reminded of the days of old. Those who combined a rural excursion with their Epsom revels had their reward. A ride in May through the leafy labyrinths of Ashstead, or over the fragrant hills of Mickleham, is as the waters of life to lungs fed on the rank foulness of a London atmosphere. Pause—inhale nature's cordial—and gaze around.

Fantastically tangled, the green hills

Are clothed with early blossoms; through the grass  
The quick-eyed lizard rattles, and the bills  
Of summer birds sing welcome as ye pass;  
Flowers fresh in hue, and many in their class,  
Implore the passing step, and with their dyes  
Dance in the soft breeze in a fairy mass:

The sweetness of the violet's deep blue eyes,  
Kiss'd by the breath of heaven, seem colour'd by its skies.

but, alas! racing, whatever it was in Pindar's time, is no longer a subject for poetry. It is in prose, downright and stern, that its policy must be dealt with. Its details must be written in plain language. True, there abounded

Quips and cracks and wanton wiles,  
Nods and becks and wreathed smiles:

But, mingled with these, in most unmeet association, are the darkest, direst passions of human nature. There is Craft turning good to evil, and seeking its end by the breach of all ties, moral and material: Care that smiles to hide the icy agony at its heart: Crime that looks for its solace in dishonour. And these are the fruits of their harvest, who have made the turf a system of gambling, in which there is immunity for plunder; a mighty system that has spread like a plague over the land, and is hastening a crisis of demoralisation, which, should it indeed arrive, will bring a heavy account against those on whom the responsibility shall rest.

Change we the spirit of our theme. As the bee finds balm in the nightshade, so there is wholesome recreation to be met with at a race meeting. Wouldst glean philosophy on such a scene? Behold, in front of the lawn, which slopes downwards to the course, there sitteth a little old fiddler with an oakum wig, who, in default of neither extremities, maketh the journey of life in a wooden dish. There he is, considerably drunk—oscillating his elbow on the same spot and the same occasion as last year, and for half a century previous. What becomes of him in the winter is as little known as the retreat of the swallow; no one ever saw him between Michaelmas and the Ides of March. But the live-long summer that ancient bibulous musician is seen ever the same—the same in beer and bearing, in fate and fortune, one and identical. Ponder upon this—and Destiny, which levelleth palaces and scattereth abroad princes, while it maketh immortal the fragment of a drunken fiddler in an oakum wig.

Epsom Races commenced on Tuesday, and terminated on Friday; but they were put on the scene by grave portents and omens, several days before. Rumours of foul play, already begun, were rife, and more than one event of the season pronounced a robbery. Moreover, a new scheme, it was stated, had turned up, whereby the problem of winning to a certainty was developed. Instead of betting his own money, the projector deals with that of his customers in the capacity of an agent. Should the horse he backs win—he receives, and states to his employers that he could not "get on," should the animal lose—of course he announces that he *did* "put his customers on," and requests they will furnish him with the funds to pay at the settling. This is a very simple plan, and reduces the elaborate affair of book-making to a process as pleasant as is profitable. But we will leave these mysteries for realities amusing—for the nonce—for Epsom is very English, albeit less nice in some matters of conscience than might be desired. The weather on Tuesday was that of midsummer; and, full of the excitement caused by the manoeuvres of the previous afternoon at Tattersall's, the sporting circles, *par excellence*, took their ways for Surrey. On Monday, at Hyde Park Corner, the startling announcement was made public that Mr. Green "would not start any of his horses for the Derby except Shylock." Now, as Swiss Boy had been at one time a better favourite in the market than Surplice, this was pretty news for the book-makers. How sorry we felt for them! The sport was but of an ordinary character: a trifle to whet the appetite, as oysters precede the dinner of those who rightly understand gastronomy. It opened, as usual, with the Craven Stakes—half a dozen starters—Cur the winner. The third was Brocardo: alas! for the mighty fallen. The Woodcote, a two year old stake somewhat thought of, brought seven to the post—won by Glaucia, a filly of Mr. Payne's; and this gave some prestige to Glendower—for the morrow. The Manor Stakes produced three heats, whereof the Magnet won two; and, of course, got the money. Then the Hooton Stakes ended, after four heats, in favour of Activity—a long day's work, at the price.

The DERBY DAY—and the anniversary of her gracious Majesty's nativity to boot! Oh! auspicious occasion! surely thou shalt be marked in the annals of our land with a white stone. The morning broke like a dawn of Tempé—cloudless, azure, fragrant. London was early astir, and May Fair at breakfast after a two hours' couch! All the world was by noon on the hills of Surrey; all the habitable globe had its representatives there—

Greeks, Romans, Yankee-doodles, and Hindoos.

The Grand Stand, a pavilion to rejoice the soul (and stomach) of a Sybarite, was filled to overflowing. There were chambers fitted with every comfort and luxury—flowers—fruits—feastings—wines—ices—extasies! Nothing could exceed the perfection of its arrangement, both within and without. The ring on the lawn was formed about one o'clock, by which time the hill on the opposite side of the course was one mass of equipage; while from the Peacock to Tattenham Corner the running-ground was lined fifty deep by pedestrians, equestrians, and carriages of various classes. Betting was very wary. Those who felt they were ruined had no more to do, nor others to do for them—they were already done. Some few tried to hedge; but of backing horses outright nobody thought—nor did any one remind them. The hour for preparation was two o'clock, and with the precision of a chronometer the time was kept. Then the saddling in front of the Stand began, and the fears and hopes of the spectators to ooz out. Seventeen weighed, mounted, cantered up the course and down, walked through the paddock to the post; and, as orderly as cavalry on parade, when the flag fell, they skimmed the green surface of the hill as swift as a flight of swallows. The following was the field, and the last quotation of the odds:

## THE DERBY STAKES

Of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three-year-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovs towards the police regulations, &c. Two hundred and fifteen Subs.

Lord Clifden's Surplice, by Touchstone .. (Templeman) 1  
Mr. Bowes's Springy Jack .. (F. Butler) 2  
Mr. B. Green's Shylock .. (S. Mann) 3  
The following also started, but were not placed:—  
Mr. Payne's Glendower .. (Nat) 0  
Mr. J. B. Day's Nil Desperandum .. (A. Day) 0  
Mr. Nunn's The Fowler .. (J. Holmes) 0  
Mr. E. Peel's Great Western .. (J. Howlett) 0

Lord Clifden's Loadstone ..	..	..	(J. Marson) 0
Mr. Baker's Oscar ..	..	..	(Bunby) 0
Duke of Rutland's The Fiddler ..	..	..	(Robinson) 0
Mr. E. R. Clarke's Weathercock ..	..	..	(Tant) 0
Mr. T. Parr's Sponge ..	..	..	(Parr) 0
Sir J. B. Mill's Deerstalker ..	..	..	(Donaldson) 0
Mr. Rolt's Comet ..	..	..	(R. Pettit) 0
Lord Eglington's Eagle's Plume ..	..	..	(Marlow) 0
Major Pitt's Fern ..	..	..	(E. Edwards) 0
Mr. Osbaldeston's Fugleman ..	..	..	(S. Rogers) 0

Betting at starting:—Even on Surplice, 4 to 1 agst Glendower, 4 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum, 14 to 1 agst Shylock, 15 to 1 (and in some places 20 to 1) agst Springy Jack, 40 to 1 agst Great Western, 40 to 1 agst The Fiddler, 40 to 1 agst the Fugleman, 50 to 1 agst The Fowler, and 50 to 1 agst any other.

Value of the Stakes, £5500.—As soon as they settled to their work, Loadstone went away as hard as he could crack, making running of Surplice; but they were all together up the new ground, and to the mile post, save Deerstalker. Over the hill they sailed, and down the fall for the turn, where Surplice, Springy Jack, and Shylock began to run up; and inside the distance these three had passed Loadstone. At the stand the two first were struggling desperately, but Springy Jack could never quite reach the favourite's head, and finally was beaten by a neck—Shylock a length from the second. Run in two minutes forty-six seconds....

The serious business of the holiday followed, and dinners *al fresco* were discussed by tens of thousands. Ocean was despoiled of her lobsters, and Champagne of her vines; or, rather, the latter proposition is granted without particular investigation. While these good things were in progress, the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Barne divided the Carew Stakes, and Elimia won the Burgh Stakes in three heats. Between eating and drinking and lounging about, and the scientific game of "knock-em-downs," the day was extended into the evening; and then came the return, happily with less of moving accidents than is common on such occasions. Nothing could be more admirable than the arrangements on the especial Epsom Line. The trains did the distance under an hour, either way, and the accommodations were faultless.

Thursday is a by-day at Epsom. The weather was still glorious, but beyond that the downs had little to attract. The racing was of a very inferior caste—the quantity greatly exceeding the quality.

Friday, the Oaks Day, was again gorgeous summer time. This has long been the more especial *fête* of the fair sex, and it did not forfeit its privilege yesterday. The attendance, though, of course, much under that of Wednesday, was very good, and seemed as a fitting *finale* to the most brilliant meeting ever celebrated on Epsom Downs. The great event of the day was thus put on the scene and disposed of. Twenty-six started at the second attempt. The first of the running was made by Hope, for Do-it-again, who was the favourite at two to one against her. Thus they came round the corner, where Queen of the May went up. She, however, was soon passed by Attraction and Cyma, the pair running a severe race home, the latter winning by a length; the Queen of the May as a good third. The winner's price was seven to one. Run in 2 min. 46 sec.

## EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.

The racing commenced shortly after the appointed hour, with

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each.	6 subs.	
Mr. Rolt's The Cur, 6 yrs	..	(H Bell) 1
Mr. Johnstone's Confederacy, 3 yrs	..	(Prince) 2
The Woodcote Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.	23 subs.	
Mr. Payne's Glaucia ..	..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Herbert's e Venison, out of Odessa ..	..	(R. Sly) 2
The Manor Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 40 added.	Heats. 6 subs.	
Mr. Dawson's The Magnet, 6 yrs	..	(Cartwright) 1
Sir G. Heathcote's Mischief, 3 yrs	..	(R. Sherwood) 2
The Hooton Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.	Heats. 10 subs.	
Mr. Thompson's Activity, 3 yrs	..	(Prince) 1
Mr. Price's Legislator, 4 yrs	..	(Hackett) 2
Lord Strathmore's Tit-bit, 5 yrs	..	(Crouch) 3

## WEDNESDAY.

The Carew Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.	14 subs.
Duke of Richmond's Nectar, 3 yrs	..
Mr. Barne's Blackcock, 4 yrs	..
Mr. E. R. Clarke's Self-Defence, 3 yrs	..
A very fine race with four, ending with a dead heat between the two favourites. The owners of Nectar and Blackcock having agreed to divide the stake, Nectar walked over.	(Dockery) 3
The Burgh Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.	Heats. 8 subs.
Mr. York's Elimia, 5 yrs	..
Mr. Gratwick's Landrail, 3 yrs	..
Lord Strathmore's Bedouin, 4 yrs	..

## THURSDAY.

The Epsom four-yr-old Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft.—Derby Course.	
Nestor ..	.. 1
Lady Lurewell ..	.. 2

The Durdans Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft if declared, &c. The last mile and a quarter of the new Derby Course.

Iapis ..	.. 1
Nectar ..	.. 2

The Grand Stand Plate of 200 sovs., added to a Handicap of 10 sovs. each.

Great Metropolitan Stakes Course.

Plaudit ..	.. 1
Sister to Valentissimo ..	.. 2

## FRIDAY.

## THE OAKS STAKES.

Cyma ..	.. 1
Attraction ..	.. 2
Queen of the May ..	.. 3

The Members' Plate.

Latitat ..	.. 1
Tit-bit ..	.. 2

Won by three lengths.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—This was the last public betting day at the Corner on the Derby and Oaks of 1848, and it was made memorable by declarations that neither The Sheriff, Besborough, nor any of Mr. Green's lot except Shylock would start. The sensation created by these announcements brought the betting almost to a stand-still, the little that took place being principally between Surplice and the field, the latter having the call. Latest quotations.

DERBY.

Even on Surplice	17 to 1 agst Loadstone	50 to 1 agst The Stinger





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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE SCOTCH PEERAGE.—On the motion of the Earl of EGLINTON, it was ordered that, inasmuch as a person styling himself Lord Colvill, of Ochiltree, had failed to make out his claim to vote for Scotch representative peers in respect of such title, his claim to do so be disallowed.

The Bishop of LINCOLN, in reply to a question from Earl Brownlow, entered into a statement, in answer to certain observations attributed to Mr. Horsman, in his late speech in the House of Commons, with reference to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, and to the destitution of certain of the clergy of that diocese.

The Prevention of Smoke Bill passed through Committee.

The report of the Poorhouses (Ireland) Bill was received.

INCREASE OF THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in moving for some returns, drew attention to the progressive increase in the miscellaneous expenditure which has gone on during the last ten years. He enumerated the items upon which he found the most remarkable augmentation of expense, and particularly pointed out the large sums of money spent upon Buckingham Palace, the new Houses of Parliament, the Caledonian Canal, prisons, convicts, general education, arts and sciences, the British Museum, &c., during a period when the revenue of the country was unable to support the ordinary expenditure. The noble Earl said that he had no hope that for several years to come our income would increase; and therefore a strict attention to economy was the only way to show the people that the British constitution afforded them, not only every desirable security and liberty, but that it was compatible with a frugal and rigid economy. This was, in his opinion, no time for organic change; but it was the time for postponing every expense not absolutely demanded for the interests of the country.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE remarked that Governments were not in general to blame for increased expenditure, but both Houses of Parliament and the public in general, because additional expenses were for the most part forced on successive Governments by the Parliaments of the time being. He instance the case of the improvements going on in Buckingham Palace. When they were first proposed, Ministers were very severely censured for not building a new palace for her Majesty; and had not her Majesty and the Government resisted the wishes of the House of Commons, a much greater expenditure would have been incurred.—The Duke of RICHMOND, alluding to the cost of the voluminous returns ordered to be prepared for both Houses of Parliament, suggested that the price of each return should in future be marked on the back of it; that would show to what expense the country was put by the economic members of the other House. After a few remarks from Lord BEAUMONT and the Earl of HARDWICKE, the returns were ordered, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

LANCASHIRE ELECTION.—Lord COURTEY reported from the Lancashire Election Committee that Mr. R. A. Armstrong had been duly elected.

QUESTIONS AND NOTICES.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE, in reply to Colonel Conolly, stated that the fishing stations on the west coast of Ireland had fully answered the purpose for which they had been established, inasmuch as they had been the means of stimulating the exertions of the fisherman.—Mr. HUME, in reply to Sir D. L. EVANS, expressed his determination not to accede to the request made of dividing his propositions to be submitted this day into four distinct resolutions, believing, as he did, that no reform of the House of Commons would be of any use unless the four propositions comprised in his motion were collectively affirmed. If he obtained leave, as he trusted he should do, for bringing in separate bills for carrying out those objects, it would then be open to hon. members to support such of them as they approved, and oppose those which they considered objectionable. He had well considered the subject before he had given his notice. In the case of the Stamford Borough Inquiry into the alleged unconstitutional interference of the Marquis of Exeter at recent elections, Mr. W. P. Wood, at the suggestion of Lord J. Russell, consented to leave the nomination of the committee in the hands of the General Committee of Selection.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Banks and Mr. Baillie, stated that notes had recently passed between Mr. Bulwer and the Duke of Sotomayor, as to how the paragraph which had appeared in the *Clamor Publica*, with reference to his dispatch, had been obtained. The notes were rather of a personal and private character than of a public nature; but if he received any information by the next messenger which those notes tended to elucidate, he should waive all considerations as to privacy, and lay the whole of the correspondence on the table of the House.—Mr. W. O. GORE moved for a Select Committee to consider the petition of John Delaney, complaining of certain proceedings for effecting a compromise in the case of the Sligo election petitions. After some discussion, the hon. member withdrew his motion, until the pending petitions against the recent return shall have been disposed of.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.—The House went again into Committee on the Public Health Bill, commencing with clause 57. On arrival at clause 63, relating to the laying out of new streets, the level and width of which to be determined by the local boards, Mr. S. CRAWFORD proposed to leave out certain words, in order to take away the power of appeal to the central board. After some discussion the Committee divided, when the amendment was lost by a majority of 66, the numbers 19 to 85. The remaining clauses up to 105 were agreed to, leaving forty-six clauses and the schedules for discussion on Thursday.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—Lord MONTEAGLE moved that there be laid before the House copies of correspondence between the trustees of the National Gallery and the Lords of the Treasury, respecting the gift made by Mr. Vernon to the public of his collection of modern pictures and other works of art. The noble Lord said the value of the splendid gift to the public of Mr. Vernon had been, if possible, enhanced by the manner in which the gift had been made; for he had made over this magnificent collection of works of art to the public during his lifetime. He considered that such a donation from a private individual to the public ought not to be passed over without some notice. The public, however, were generally indifferent to these gifts; and this conduct, he must say, afforded little encouragement to liberal persons of taste to make such important sacrifices. The National Gallery was principally composed of private donations; the public purchases did not amount to more than one-third of the whole collection. This was one proof of the value of encouraging private liberality in such a direction.—Lord COBBEN said, that, as a trustee of the National Gallery, he was anxious to impress on the House the necessity of doing something in the matter in question, in order to complete the building. Objections, he was aware, might be made by her Majesty's Government on the ground of expense; but he was of opinion that the country required it, and moreover that people who were so disposed did not give those pictures to the nation, because at present there was no place to put them in.—The motion was then agreed to.

The Parliamentary Proceedings Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

ENGLISH DIPLOMACY IN SPAIN.—Mr. BULWER.—In reply to Mr. Banks, Lord PALMERSTON said he had received a communication from Madrid, and he had to state that on the 17th instant Sir H. Bulwer had received his passports from the Spanish Government, and was about to leave Madrid. There had been some correspondence, which he would lay upon the table on Thursday. In reply to a question from Mr. Anstey, Lord PALMERSTON said that the departure of Sir H. Bulwer from Madrid did not arise from his having received any other appointment, nor from any rupture of the relations between the two countries.

Lord G. BENTINCK moved that the House at its rising should adjourn until Thursday.—Mr. HUME opposed the motion. A short discussion ensued, after which the House divided, and the motion was carried by a majority of 103 to 90.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TRADE—SILK, TIMBER, &amp;c.

Lord G. BENTINCK moved for a number of returns relating to Canadian timber, silks (thrown and raw), cottons, woollens, watches of foreign manufacture, boots and shoes, &c. His object in moving for these returns was to prove that Mr. Gladstone was altogether in error on a former evening in stating that (Lord G. Bentinck's) information was founded on erroneous data, and that, in fact, his whole statement on the occasion referred to was considerably within the limit to which the facts would have allowed him to proceed in the arguments he had then advanced. In reference to the effects produced upon the silk trade by the reduction of the duties on foreign silks, the noble Lord admitted it was true that a temporary spurt had made things somewhat better in Spitalfields; but this was to be attributed partly to the organic changes which had recently taken place in France, and partly to the advice given to her Majesty by the Lord Chamberlain, and, as it appeared, adverse to the opinion of her Majesty's Ministers, that ladies should appear at the Drawingroom in dresses of home manufacture, thus kindly counteracting to some extent the misery inflicted upon Spitalfields by the free-trade legislation of the last few years, which had exposed our artisans to a competition which they could not stand with the foreign manufacturer. In fact, within the short period of four months foreign manufactured silks had been imported into this country, the value of which would have maintained for a whole year no less than 65,000 persons. He did not mean to ascribe the whole of this distress to free trade, but he thought he had shown sufficient grounds for ascribing much of it to the changes which had been made in the commercial policy of the country.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that Lord G. Bentinck had failed in his attempt to prove that the distress to which he had referred was attributable to the legislation of which he complained. The noble Lord had dealt largely in isolated facts, but would he boldly commit himself to some proposition which would enable the house to infer that he was really of opinion that free trade would be the ruin of the timber trade, or that any recent distress in that trade was to be attributed to any changes in our commercial legislation. He could not admit that the present distress in Spitalfields was attributable to free trade, for similar distress had prevailed there in the palmyrest days of protection. They should not forget, however, that they had to legislate, not for Spitalfields, but for the whole kingdom, and the general condition of the silk trade by no means warranted the statements of the noble Lord.

Mr. NEWDEGATE replied to the arguments of Mr. Gladstone, and strongly supported those of Lord George Bentinck.

Sir G. CLERK was desirous that the fullest information should be laid before the House; for the more its attention was called to the subject, and the better it was understood; the more certain he felt that Parliament would still sanction the principles upon which the commercial policy of Sir R. Peel was founded.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had supported the commercial policy of Sir R. Peel, and he had no hesitation in saying that nothing that had since occurred had in the slightest degree altered the opinions upon which he had then acted. The noble Lord has proved nothing unless he could show that foreigners made us a present of all the goods we imported, for otherwise it was clear that they must

be paid for by the manufacturers of this country. He would not object to the returns moved for, but must say that it must be on the understanding that the Government could be in no way responsible for the correctness of the information which might in consequence be obtained.

Mr. M. GIBSON deprecated the practice of raising discussions upon unopposed motions, and commented on the circumstance that Lord G. Bentinck had caused the postponement of Mr. Hume's important motion for Parliamentary reform, by raising a discussion on returns which could lead to nothing.

Mr. HENLEY was surprised to hear the hon. gentleman complain of the waste of time of the House, for in former years he never thought it a waste of time to return to the same subject again and again, and again, while he had a crotchet in his head which he wished to see carried out. Surely he ought to allow the noble Lord to pursue, in support of his opinions, the very course which he (Mr. Gibson) had himself pursued for so many years, until he had obtained what he wanted. He might rely upon it the noble Lord would not be deterred from pursuing the course he thought right by any twaddle proceeding from the opposite side of the House.

Lord G. BENTINCK replied, and said that he had no knowledge that his motion was not to be opposed until a short time before Mr. Gibson rose, and had, therefore, good ground for retorting upon the hon. gentleman the charge of wasting the time of the House.

The motion was then agreed to.

## PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. HUME postponed his motion for Parliamentary reform until the first open day upon the books, which was the 20th day of June.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR charged Mr. Hume with juggling the people by postponing his motion, for, although it was past eleven o'clock, there was time enough still to commence the debate, which might then be adjourned. He would, for his own part, henceforth be no party to a proceeding which he could only regard as a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. He moved that the house do adjourn.

Mr. COEDEN thought Mr. Hume was entirely blameless in postponing the motion, and advised him, if he wished for success, not to be guided either by the advice or the example of the hon. member, for Nottingham. He had a lengthened knowledge of the hon. gentleman, and he believed he had done more to prevent the working classes from obtaining what they wanted, by the only means by which they could succeed, than any other public man in this country had ever done.

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his belief that the mass of the working people neither wished for the plan of Mr. O'Connor nor for that of Mr. Hume.

The motion for the adjournment of the House was then withdrawn.

PACKING JURIES IN IRELAND.—Mr. KEECH then moved for returns of the names and descriptions of the 48 special jurors drawn by ballot to serve on the trial of the cause, "The Queen against William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P.", in the Queen's Bench in Ireland; and of the 24 who were afterwards, on the reduction of the list, struck off the number, distinguishing those struck off by the Crown and by the traverser; and also specifying which of the 48 were members of the Roman Catholic religion. And a like return, in the case of "The Queen against Thomas Meagher." He condemned the course which had been pursued on the late trials as an outrage on the feelings of the Roman Catholics of Ireland; and wished to know whether the exclusion of persons of that persuasion had taken place on the authority of the Secretary for Ireland, the Attorney-General, or the noble Lord at the head of the Government, who had so eloquently denounced similar practices when pursued by a Government to which he was opposed. Of twelve Roman Catholics on the special jury list, there had been eleven struck out, and the one left had been suffered to remain because he was thought to be a Protestant.—Lord J. RUSSELL denied that the members of the present Government were liable to any imputation on the score suggested by the hon. member. They were incapable of such. As to what had been the conduct of Mr. Kemmis, the Crown Solicitor, he advised the House to suspend its judgment until they had received full information on the details.—The question was then agreed to, with the exception of the paragraph specifying the religion of the jurors, for ascertaining which there were no official data.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of this bill.—A lengthened discussion followed.—The Bishop of OXFORD, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Lord STANLEY opposed the bill. The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S, Lord BROUGHAM, and several other noble Lords supported it, and on a division the second reading was lost by a majority of 163 to 128.

Their Lordships adjourned at two o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.—The House went into Committee on this bill, and resumed the discussion of the clauses. All the clauses having been gone through, the House resumed, and the bill was ordered to be reported on Thursday next.

The Joint Stock Companies Bill was read a third time.

Some other measures were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JOHN WOOD, ESQ., OF BROWNHILLS, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

THIS gentleman, an opulent landed proprietor in the counties of Stafford and Hereford, died on the 18th instant, in his 70th year. He was son of the late John Wood, Esq., of Staffordshire, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Nicholas Price, Esq., of Ponty-Pandy, County Glamorgan; was born 15th July, 1778, and married 26th November, 1807, Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Baddeley, Esq., of Shelton, by whom he had issue: Nicholas Price, now of Brownhills, Richard Mountford, in holy orders, John Wedg, Clement Baddeley, Edmund Thomas Wedgwood, and Marianne, wife of William Davenport, Esq., of Longport. The arms, as depicted, were confirmed to Mr. Wood by the Earl Marshal, and appear on record in the Heralds' Office.

## THE BISHOP OF CORK.

THIS venerable prelate, the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, D.D., was the son of Samuel Kyle, Esq., of Dungin Castle, in the county of Londonderry, whose family came from Scotland in the settlement of Ulster by James I. He was born in 1770, and was scholar, fellow, and, for ten years, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. He was, in 1831, consecrated Bishop of Cork and Ross, to which the diocese of Cloyne was added, in 1835, under the provisions of the Irish Church Temporalities Act. Dr. Kyle married, in 1801, the eldest daughter of William Duke Moore, Esq., of Dublin. The right rev. prelate died on the 18th instant, at his residence, Merrion-square, Dublin, in the 79th year of his age.

TRINITY TERM.—On Friday (yesterday) Trinity Term commenced. The arrears in the Court of Queen's Bench number 117, consisting of eight cases in the special paper for judgment, and 33 special cases and demurrers for argument; 61 rules for new trials, and 15 for judgment. In the Court of Common Pleas the arrears are as follows:—12 enlarged rules, 74 rules for new trials to be argued, and 12 for judgment. There are two registration appeals, and two suspended applications for new trials. Forty demurrers have been entered. The arrears may be considered somewhat considerable.

THE Royal Agricultural Society of England have awarded the following prizes:—For the best report on the farming of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 50 sovereigns, to Mr. John H. Charnock, of Wakefield, one of the surveyors under the Drainage Act. For the best report on the farming of Gloucestershire, 50 sovereigns, to Mr. John Bravender, of Cirencester, land-agent and surveyor. For the best report on the farming of Devonshire, 50 sovereigns, to Mr. Henry Tanner, of the Hermitage, near Newbury, Berkshire.

OFFICIAL SALARIES—THREATENED HAVOC.—The special report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Estimates will not be communicated to the public for some time; but we are enabled to inform our readers that the reforms which it proposes are of the most sweeping character. Messrs. Hume, Bowring, and Co. have been triumphant in the Committee. The offices of Junior Lords of the Admiralty, Treasury, &c. &c., are either entirely done away with, or most materially cut down—the salaries of Cabinet Ministers woefully diminished!

BALFEY.—The Town Council of Carlisle have adopted a petition, praying that the bill giving the Speaker of the House of Commons power to appoint commissioners to visit places in which bribery has been proved, may proceed with as little delay as possible, and that the city of Carlisle may be included in the list of places to be visited.

POLICE STATISTICS OF MANCHESTER.—The annual report of Captain Willis, Chief Superintendent of Police to the Town Council of Manchester, was recently presented, and contains the following statistics, collected through the police, respecting crime, education, population, and other matters:—“Notwithstanding the temptation to disorder or crime, which it may be supposed distress and privation would have afforded, the peace of the city has been in no year more eminently maintained than during the year 1847, and while quietness and good order have been promoted, the apprehensions by the police have in a corresponding manner decreased. The number of apprehensions in 1847 has been smaller by 1042 persons than in 1840, and less by upwards of 7200 persons than in 1842. That the discretion exercised by the police on the one hand, and the increased education and intelligence of the people on the other, have been instrumental in producing a decrease of prisoners, is shown by some of the tables appended to the report. From one of these it appears that in 1840, 1841, and 1842, the number of prisoners discharged was nearly three-fourths of the gross number apprehended, while the number discharged in the past year amounted only to one-third of those apprehended; and while, in the former years, the number of persons summarily punished by the magistrates was only one-sixth of those apprehended, the proportion of persons summarily punished in the past year was nearly one-half of those who were apprehended.

The new and superb New York line of packet-ship, *Devonshire*, which arrived on Tuesday afternoon in the London Docks, has seventy-three state rooms in her chief cabin, not one of which was unoccupied this voyage.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended Divine Service in the military chapel of the Wellington Barracks. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, took airings during the day.

## DEPARTURE OF THE COURT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The Queen and Prince Albert left town on Monday for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort, with the Royal family and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, left Buckingham Palace in five carriages-and-four for the terminus of the London and South-Western Railway at Nine Elms, at ten minutes past 10 A.M. The Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were in the first carriage-and-four; Prince Alfred, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Hon. Matilda Paget, Col. the Hon. C. H. Phipps, Major-General Bowles, Col. the Hon. C. Grey, and Capt. the Hon. A. Gordon, occupied the other carriages. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were conducted to their carriage by the Master of the Horse, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Earl of Morton, Col. B. Drummond, and Capt. F. Seymour. The August party left the railway terminus by a special train for Gosport, and arrived there at one o'clock P.M. Her Majesty crossed over to Cowes in the *Fairy Royal* steam yacht, and arrived at Osborne at two o'clock.

On Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness was attended by her Lady in Waiting, Lady Augusta Bruce, and crossed from Gosport in the *Fairy* steam-packet. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort walked during the morning in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne, and the Royal children took their accustomed airings.

Wednesday was the Queen's birth-day, and the auspicious event was celebrated at her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne. At seven o'clock in the morning the band of the 17th Regiment performed under the Queen's window the serenade from "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti), and several other pieces. The Duchess of Kent joined her Majesty and Prince Albert early in the morning. At nine o'clock the band of the 17th Regiment again performed a number of favourite pieces. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort afterwards walked in the gardens and plantations. The royal dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, Viscount Morpeth, Lady A. Bruce, and Colonel B. Drummond.

The *Lightning* steamer goes daily to Osborne, in lieu of the *Fire Queen*, in dock

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CONFIRMATION OF THE MILITARY BEFORE HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.—On Sunday morning, at the Waterloo Chapel, Birdcage-walk, St. James's Park, in the presence of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Prussia, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and other

## THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.



EXTERIOR OF NEWGATE, DUBLIN.

ment read in open Court, the Clerk of the Crown proceeded to read the document, which occupied nearly an hour. Mr. Mitchell was then called on to plead to the indictment, and was about to do so, when Sir Colman O'Loghlen applied

to the Court, as a matter of favour, to allow the traverser until the following (this) morning to plead, inasmuch as he intended to apply to the Court to quash the indictment altogether.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen then applied for liberty to demur to the indictment and plead over the felony.

The Court decided that if the demur were to be argued, judgment of either

guilty or not guilty should follow.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen asked for leave till Thursday morning to plead or

demur.

The Attorney-General opposed the application.

Baron Lefroy suggested, that if the prisoner would now plead and be at liberty

to withdraw that plea and demur on the general ground, he thought there could

be no objection on either side.

Counsel on both sides having assented, the Clerk of the Crown called upon

Mr. Mitchell, saying:—"You have heard the indictment read, what say you, guilty or not guilty?"

Mr. Mitchell.—Not guilty.

The Court then decided that the traverser should have until 4 o'clock to withdraw his plea or proceed with demur.

At four o'clock Sir Colman O'Loghlen requested on the part of the prisoner

that the plea of not guilty should not stand.

It was decided then that the trial should take place on Thursday morning.

An application was made on Wednesday in the Commission Court by Mr.

Holmes, as counsel for Mr. Mitchell, to postpone this trial, on the ground of the

absence of a most material witness for the defence.

He stated it was also his client's intention to move by counsel to quash the

array in consequence of information he had received, to the effect that the panel was prepared partially and to the prejudice of Mr. Mitchell. In order to

support this application, he said it would be necessary to examine a large number of witnesses, and amongst others Mr. S. Monahan, whose evidence was most important and indispensable.

The Court desired the matter to stand over until Thursday morning, when the Attorney-General would be present.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first of the scenes represents the exterior of the prison of Newgate, on the morning of the opening of the Commission. The first upper window left of the centre is that of the room in which Mr. Mitchell is confined. In the sketch, too, are shown the police and mounted constabulary, besides infantry, taking possession of the street and the several outlets from the prison.

The interior of the Court-House is shown in the second Illustration, during the above proceedings.

We give, also, a characteristic Sketch from the Bench, introducing Baron Lefroy and Judge Moore; with the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who is joined in commission with the Judges.



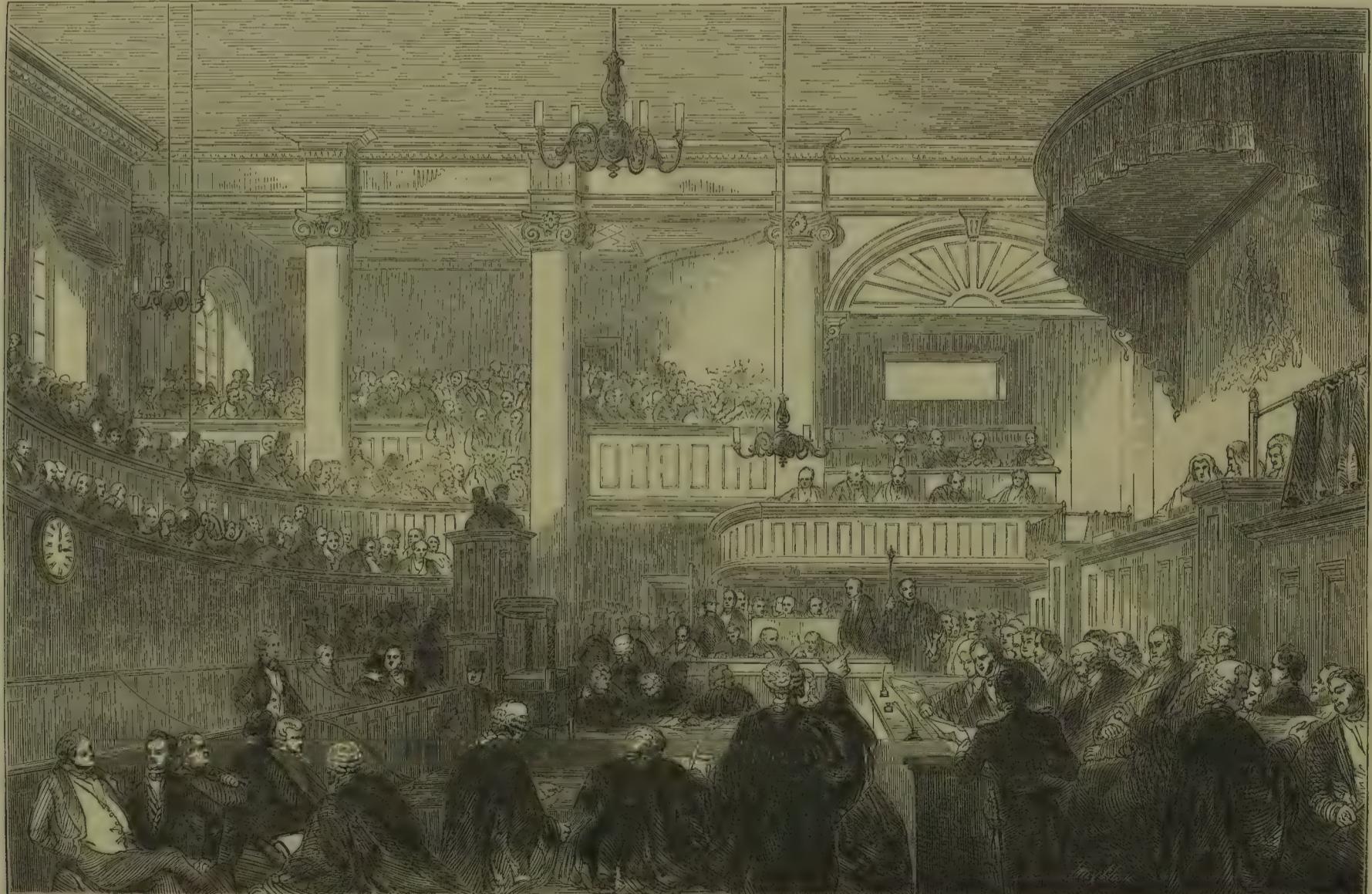
THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

BARON LEFROY.

JUDGE MOORE.

The Attorney-General having stated that he had no objection to the application of the traverser's counsel, the Court appointed ten o'clock, Tuesday morning, for hearing the arguments of counsel.

On Tuesday, at the sitting of the Court, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, on the part of the prisoner, moved to quash the indictment; but the Court, without hearing the Attorney-General on the other side, refused the motion.



THE COMMISSION COURT.—MR. MITCHELL AT THE BAR.



THE OPERA OF "LINDA DI CHAMOUNI," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SCENE THE LAST.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

The first representation of Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouni," produced on Saturday night, was honoured with the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Cambridge—a graceful compliment bestowed on Madame Tadolini, the new Italian *prima donna*, and on Mr. Reeves, the great English tenor, on the occasion of their débuts. The reception of these *artistes* was most cordial, that of the tenor being quite overwhelming; they were encored several times; called for at the end of every act; and nothing, in short, could surpass the fervour of the audience in their ovations. Thus much for the historical portion of the evening's record: the critical analysis, whilst acknowledging the hospitality and nationality so earnestly displayed in favour of Madame Tadolini and Mr. Reeves, has to scrutinise the respective claims to artistic distinction.

Madame Tadolini—for years the favoured vocalist of Italy and Germany—is rather under the middle height, and inclines strongly to *embonpoint*. Her face is very handsome, and her eyes remarkably expressive; but the rigidity of the features is opposed to the depicting of varied emotion. Her organ appears now to be a mezzo-soprano, the medium and lower tones of which are of excellent quality; but the notes of the upper octave are uncertain, and exhibit signs of fatigue. The part of *Linda* was expressly composed for her by Donizetti, and its vocal attributes are well adapted for her voice. There is a brilliant polacca in the first act, "O luce di quest'anima," full of sparkling divisions; and there is also an impassioned duo, "Da quel di."

In the second act *Linda* has a series of duets, beginning with one with *Pierotto*, the contralto; next with the *Marquis*; then with the tenor, *Carlo* (who was omitted); and finally with her father, *Antonio*. These duos exact much dramatic intensity, and the mad cavatina at the close a high order of histrionic talent. The scene in the third act, where *Linda* returns to her native village insane, conducted by the faithful *Pierotto*, and her reason is restored by the lover *Carlo* singing the strains of the duo in the first act, is trying and difficult. Madame Tadolini proved that her high fame had been merited, as a charming vocalist; but in her acting she seemed to be cold and conventional: thus, the recognition of the parents and of her lover at the close of the opera was like that

of saluting ordinary acquaintances, instead of displaying highly wrought feelings of excitement. At the finale of the opera she introduced a bravura, by Rossi, of Milan, which she sang with considerable effect. When we take into consideration the number of celebrated singers now in London, Madame Tadolini cannot be an ordinary *artiste* to have produced such an impression as on her *début*.

Mr. Reeves's triumph was one of the greatest successes ever achieved on any boards: and yet he appeared in a very disadvantageous part, for the music of *Il Visconte di Sirval*, who woos *Linda* under the name of *Carlo*, may be stated to be confined to the duo in the first act, "Da quel di," a weak romanza in the second, and an andante in the last act. His fine, powerful, and sympathetic voice, however, did not fail in its effect on the auditory. His romance "Se tanto" was rapturously encored; and his impassioned delivery of the "E la voce" in the concluding one was received with acclamations. Mr. Reeves's principal fault is the want of the *mezzo voce*; he is either singing *pianissimo* when he is often inaudible, or he strains for his favourite notes in *alt fortissimo*. With more repose, refinement, and contrast in his style, and with attention to the pure Italian accent, Mr. Reeves has but few rivals on the Italian and French stage.

Coletti's beautiful voice and excellent method told powerfully in *Antonio*; his scene of the malediction, when he recognises his daughter *Linda* in Paris, as the supposed mistress of the Viscount, was finely depicted. Lablache sang the music of "Il Prefetto" impressively. The prayer, for five voices, sung without accompaniment, was encored, owing chiefly to his artistic skill and the beautiful tones of Reeves. Mlle. Schwartz was too tame and frigid in the exquisite part of the warm hearted *Pierotto*; nor were the various situations in the drama, relieved as they ought to have been by the humour of Frederick Lablache in the *Marquis*, an admirable comic part, that might have been allotted to Billetti, and would have strengthened the cast amazingly.

On Tuesday night "Linda" was repeated, but without the presence of Mr. Reeves. We found at the doors the following notice:—

"Tuesday evening, five o'clock.

"Mr. Reeves having refused to sustain his part in "Linda di Chamouni," the indulgence of the subscribers and the public is respectfully entreated in favour of Signor Gardoni, who at the shortest notice has, to prevent disappointment, most willingly undertaken the part."

After the overture, Mr. Lee came on the stage and made a speech to the above effect. Madame Tadolini was received with great applause, as also Signor Gardoni, who acquitted himself creditably in the emergency.

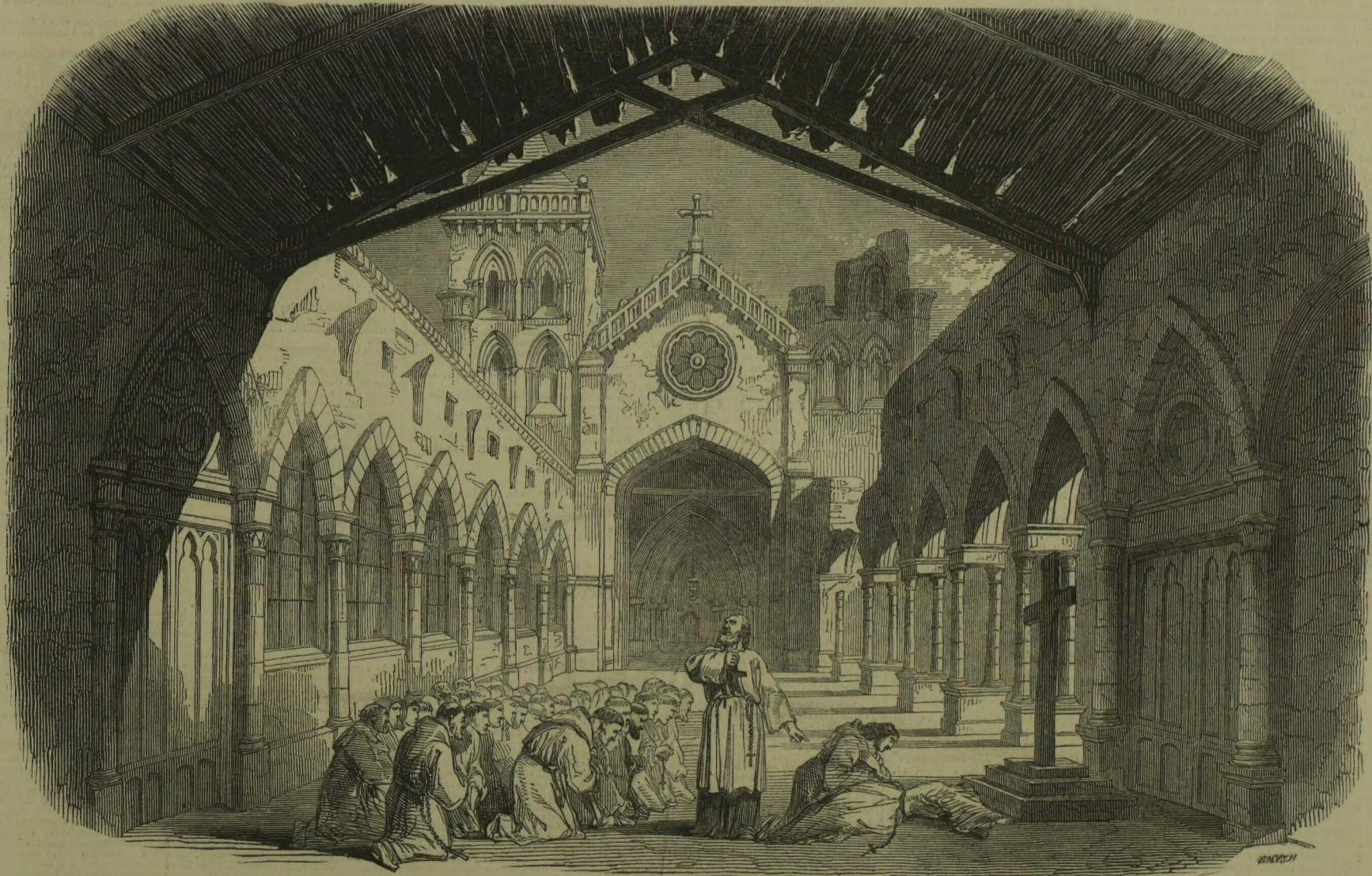
We understand that the secession of Mr. Reeves has arisen because the part of *Edgardo*, in "Lucia," was promised to him by the management, and immediately on learning that this character had been assigned to Signor Gardoni, Mr. Reeves considered that his contract was at an end, intimation to that effect was given on Monday last.

On Thursday night, Donizetti's "Lucia" was produced, for the purpose of introducing Madlle. Jenny Lind in the character of the heroine. When the curtain rose there were loud cries of "Reeves" from the gallery and pit, which, however, ceased on the entrance of Coletti to sing the opening air of *Enrico*. Lind's appearance was the signal for several rounds of cheering. She gave the recitative "Ancor non giunge" with much skill, her sustained notes in the "vieni mia vita" being very beautiful. Nothing could be more delicious than her vocalisation in the largo; her series of shakes were splendidly executed in the cabaletta, and her high notes came out most brilliantly. On Gardoni's coming on the stage as *Edgardo*, the cries for Reeves were renewed, but the voice of the siren Lind soothed the "savage breasts" of the malcontents, and peace was soon restored, and the duo terminated with *éclat*.

The great point of Lind, in the second act, was in the contract scene; her shudder of horror after the fatal signature was a fine conception. Gardoni was encored in the malediction—judiciously, as we think, since it drew forth disapprobation from the Reeves party. The mad scene in the last act was the great attraction of the opera; the nervous twitches of Lind's face—her restless, uneasy action—her voice soaring in the upper region, in wild strains of melancholy, constituted a charming picture; and she was twice called for at the close to receive ovations. Gardoni's physical force was not equal in the dramatic situation of the dying scene; but he was summoned before the curtain at the end.

The house was crowded to excess. The Queen Dowager and the Duchess of Kent were in the Royal boxes, with a long array of fashion.

On Tuesday evening the popular and ever-welcome Carlotta Grisi made her first appearance this season, after the opera, in the "Pas des Elémens," and was received with the heartiest demonstrations of welcome. She comes back with



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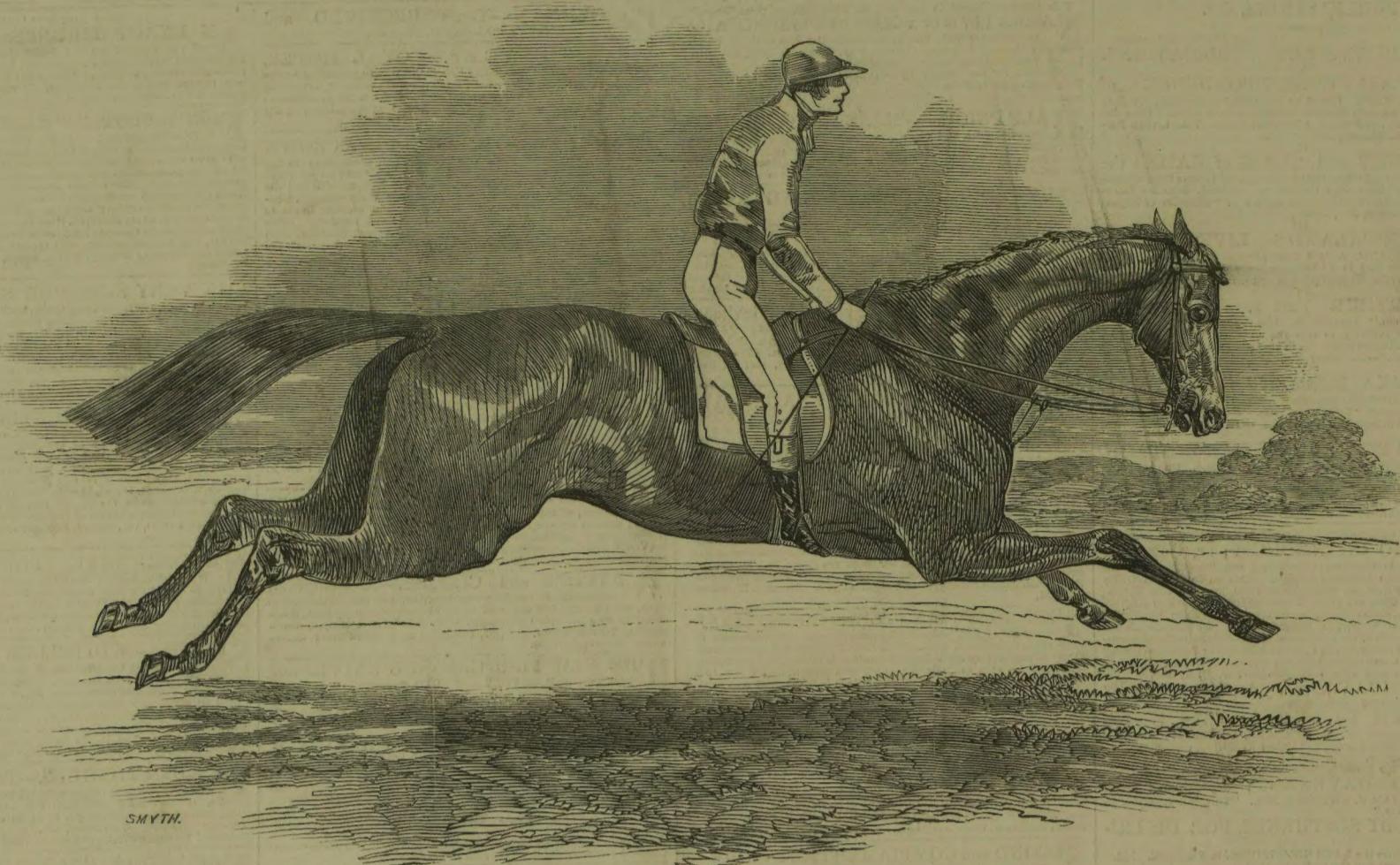
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